

Section Three

Summary of Findings

3.1 The results on various facets of households living in the dwelling units are presented here in separate sub-sections. The section begins with the gender- and social group-wise distribution of households and population. It then covers the economic activities undertaken by the households and distance commuted by them to earn their livelihood, rural households' possession of land, and possession of cultivable land elsewhere inside the country for both rural and urban households. The discussion on the facilities available to the households starts with the availability of drinking water and its source, followed by primary source of energy for cooking and lighting, type of electric wiring, and arrangement for garbage disposal. The next sub-section discusses possession of some selected durable goods. These include audio-visual equipment like radio, transistor, tape recorder and television; electrical appliances like electric fan and heater; modern-day household durables like washing machines, air coolers and air conditioners. In view of the growing importance of mobile phones and personal computers for households and the growing presence of the automobile sector in the Indian economy, information on possession of these items is also presented in the same sub-section. The report then deals with the rent structure of the households living in hired accommodation and the residential status of the landlord. There follows a discussion on the incidence and nature of migration of households based on information collected from households on whether they, or any of their members, had moved into their present village/town recently, and other related particulars. A separate sub-section has been devoted to the urban slum dwellers, indicating their duration of stay in the slums, the place where they used to stay before coming to the slum, the nature of their previous accommodation, reason for movement to the slum, possession of documents of identification, and the proportion of slum dwellers who have received some benefit, in particular, allotment of land or tenement, during their stay in the slum.

3.1.1 The results of the survey have been discussed first at the all-India level for each of the estimates presented, separately for the rural and urban areas. Subsequently, the discussion focusses on the 29 States/UTs where the total number of sample households surveyed, taking rural and urban together, was 500 or more, with a view to examining whether the pattern as perceived for the country as a whole is reflected in the State/UT data or not, and also to examine the variability across these States.

3.1.2 During the present round, unlike the previous survey on this topic, the concept of "slum" has been restricted to the urban areas only. In this report, the results for the urban areas have been presented considering the urban slums and squatter settlements together. This practice was followed during the earlier survey on housing condition in the 49th round

of NSS as well. Apart from this, separate estimates have been presented for the urban “other” areas (urban areas excluding the slums and squatter settlements), the entire urban area and the rural and urban areas taken together. The term ‘slum’ has been used in general to represent the notified and non-notified slums together. In Appendix-A, a few tables have been presented separately for the two categories - slums and squatter settlements - to provide an idea of demographic differences between the slums on the one hand and the squatter settlements on the other.

3.1.3 There were some categories from which no household appeared in the selected sample. A ‘-’ has been provided in place of the estimates for such categories. In a few cases, the figure ‘0’ has appeared at some levels of disaggregation where the estimated figure is very small and, when expressed to the nearest integer, becomes 0. Moreover, the marginal totals and proportions presented in various tables may, in some cases, vary slightly due to rounding off of the figures.

3.1.4 The estimates provided in this report for various sub-populations of the entire population surveyed, e.g. a specific expenditure class of a specific State, should be used with caution keeping in view the number of sample households of the sub-population which were surveyed. For example, while using the estimates for a particular State/UT, or area type; the corresponding number of households surveyed may be borne in mind.

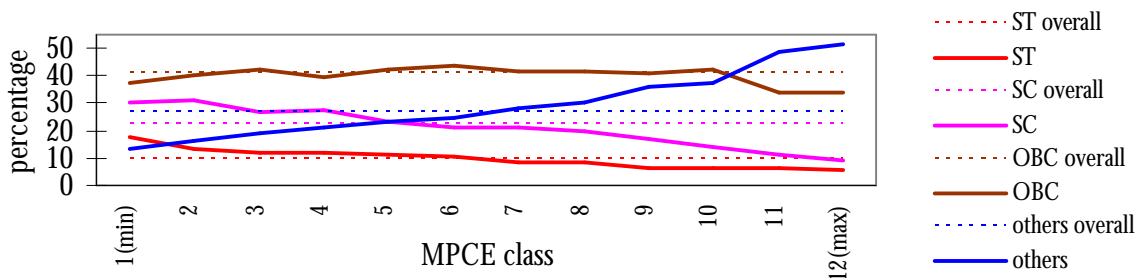
3.1.5 In the survey, information was collected from 97882 households spread over the entire country, of which 55966 (57%) were from the rural areas. The 29 States/UTs for which results have been discussed in this section cover about 98% of the sample households in both the rural and urban areas.

3.1.6 To get an idea of the precisions of the various estimates presented in this report, relative standard error (RSE) in percentages with respect to all the estimates of a few representative tables have been provided in Appendix-E of this report. These tables correspond to a few representative parameters presented in Appendix-A, like, estimated number of households (Table 6) by gender of head of household and social group for each State/UT, distribution of households by principal household industry (Table 10) for each State/UT, sufficiency of drinking water (Table 30) for each State/UT, possession of durable goods (Tables 35 and 36) for each State/UT and MPCE class, number of households living in hired accommodation and monthly rent paid by them (Table 49) for each MPCE class, and number of households by duration of stay in slum (Table 68) for each MPCE class, separately for the rural and different urban areas. As a minimum of 2 samples are required for the calculation of RSE, a ‘-’ has been provided in the tables of Appendix-E if the corresponding cell frequency was 1 or less. Row corresponding to a State/UT is not presented in the tables on RSEs if the sample number of households for that row was zero.

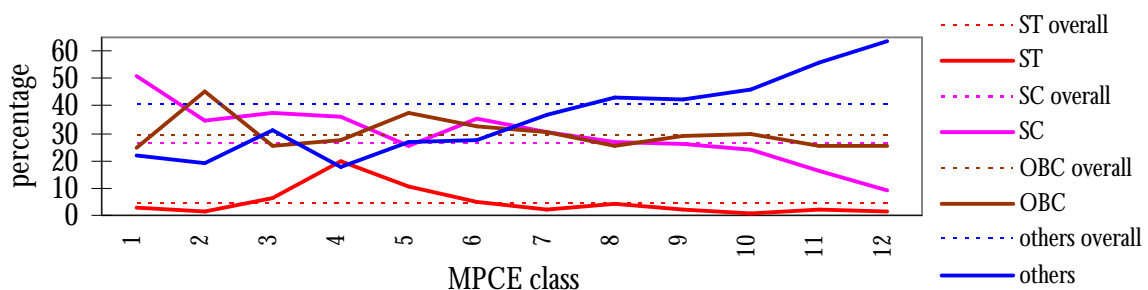
3.2 Household Characteristics

3.2.1 Distribution of households by social group: From each of the surveyed households, data regarding the social group - ST, SC, OBC or Others - to which it belongs was collected. These social groups are present at most or all economic levels of Indian society. The relative numerical strengths of the groups, however, vary with economic level, the variation giving an idea of the relative economic well-being of the four groups. Statement 4 has been prepared with a view to presenting this feature, as observed from this survey. It may also be noted that due to non-reporting of social group, which was about 2% in the lowest MPCE class, both in rural and in urban areas, the sum of the figures presented in the statement is marginally less than 100 in many rows.

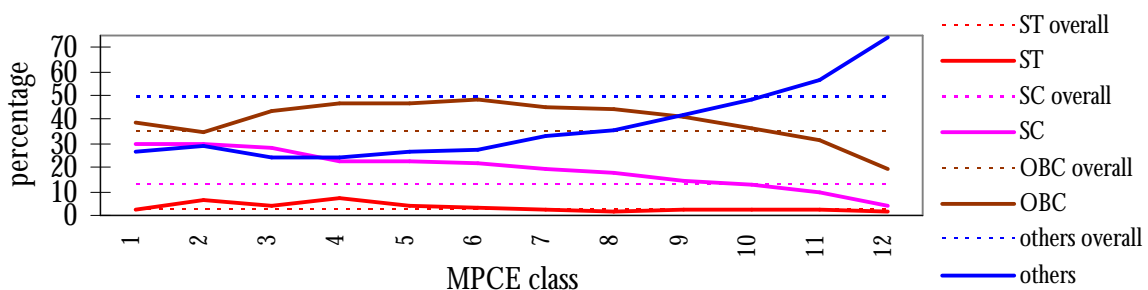
Chart 1: Percentage of households by social group in each MPCE class
rural



urban slum+squatter settlements



urban other areas



Statement 4: Percentage of households in each social group for different MPCE classes

MPCE (Rs.)	social group			
	ST	SC	OBC	others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
rural				
0 - 225	17.6	30.4	37.2	13.7
225 - 255	13.1	30.8	40.0	16.0
255 - 300	11.9	26.7	42.4	18.8
300 - 340	11.8	27.6	39.4	20.9
340 - 380	11.0	23.1	42.1	23.6
380 - 420	10.5	21.3	43.5	24.4
420 - 470	8.4	21.2	41.6	28.5
470 - 525	8.2	19.4	41.9	30.4
525 - 615	6.5	16.9	40.8	35.8
615 - 775	6.1	14.3	42.0	37.5
775 - 950	6.0	11.5	33.8	48.5
950 or more	5.6	8.9	33.8	51.5
not reported	12.3	26.5	34.7	25.6
all classes	10.1	22.3	40.8	26.5

urban

MPCE (Rs.)	slum+squatter settlements				other areas				all			
	ST	SC	OBC	others	ST	SC	OBC	others	ST	SC	OBC	others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
0 - 300	3.1	50.8	24.4	21.7	2.8	29.6	38.4	26.8	2.8	34.4	35.3	25.5
300 - 350	1.1	34.3	45.3	19.3	6.4	29.8	34.7	28.7	5.4	31.1	36.6	26.6
350 - 425	6.1	37.6	25.3	30.9	4.2	28.0	43.7	24.1	4.5	29.7	40.3	25.3
425 - 500	19.5	35.7	27.3	17.5	7.0	22.4	46.4	24.0	9.3	25.3	42.6	22.8
500 - 575	10.6	25.6	37.3	26.6	3.7	22.5	46.7	26.8	4.9	22.9	45.2	26.7
575 - 665	5.0	35.1	32.2	27.7	2.9	22.0	48.0	27.1	3.3	24.4	45.1	27.2
665 - 775	2.4	30.7	30.3	36.5	2.8	19.0	44.9	33.3	2.7	20.6	43.0	33.7
775 - 915	4.3	27.1	25.5	43.1	1.8	18.0	44.7	35.5	2.1	19.2	42.0	36.5
915 - 1120	2.3	25.9	28.8	42.6	2.3	14.4	41.1	41.9	2.3	15.8	39.6	42.0
1120 - 1500	0.5	23.8	29.4	46.2	2.7	12.7	36.0	48.5	2.5	13.9	35.2	48.2
1500 - 1925	2.0	16.6	25.6	55.7	2.2	9.4	31.6	56.7	2.2	9.9	31.1	56.6
1925 or more	1.2	9.3	25.4	63.9	1.8	4.4	19.7	74.0	1.8	4.5	19.9	73.7
not reported	11.2	8.1	39.6	41.1	0.4	17.7	45.1	35.7	0.8	17.4	45.0	35.9
all classes	4.1	26.4	28.9	40.4	2.6	13.1	35.0	49.2	2.7	14.4	34.4	48.3

Note: Due to non-reporting, the figures do not add up to 100.

3.2.2 Distribution of households headed by a female: Gender-related disparities are, to some extent, reflected in the relative proportions of households with male and female heads respectively. The survey collected information on the gender of the head of the households. Statement 5 shows the proportion of households headed by a female across various State/UTs in the country, as well as the number of females per 1000 males in the population of different State/UTs. It is interesting to note that the all-India figure of such households for rural and urban areas is the same, viz., 10 per cent. Kerala and Himachal Pradesh had the highest percentages of households headed by a female in rural as well as urban areas. Kerala had the highest rural sex ratio (1113 females per 1000 males). Assam (884) and Haryana (891) recorded the lowest sex ratios. Jammu and Kashmir recorded the lowest percentage of households headed by a female member in rural areas. In urban areas, among the Scheduled Tribes, Jharkhand (1452) and Tripura (1149) showed high sex ratios. The southern States of Kerala and Pondicherry had a high proportion of females per thousand males, except for the Scheduled Tribes. With a few exceptions, the States/UTs with higher proportions of households headed by a female also had higher sex ratios than other States.

3.2.3 Many measurable characteristics of households, in this report, have been tabulated separately for households at different levels of living as evident from their monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE). The figure for household consumer expenditure was ascertained from each surveyed household through a single question, instead of obtaining a detailed break-up which, though ostensibly more accurate, was expected to add to informant fatigue and lower the informants' level of cooperation. Before going into a detailed discussion on the housing amenities available to households, it is of interest to examine the distribution of households by MPCE. The distribution for this purpose is presented in Statement 6, separately for rural areas and for different types of urban area. The distributions for rural areas and for urban areas as a whole are noticeably smoother and more closely resemble a true MPCE distribution than those for the slums, squatter settlements, etc. Even for the rural and urban areas as a whole, there is a perceptible clustering of households in particular MPCE ranges. This is perhaps what one might expect to happen assuming that certain figures such as Rs.1500 and Rs.2000 are much more likely to be reported as the figure for monthly household consumer expenditure than others.

Statement 5: Gender distribution and percentage of households headed by a female: States/UTs and all-India

State/UT	females per thousand males among					percentage of households headed by a female among				
	ST	SC	OBC	others	all	ST	SC	OBC	others	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
rural										
Jammu & Kashmir	780	938	984	927	927	1	3	0	5	4
Himachal Pradesh	1205	1017	1062	1063	1055	19	14	20	23	20
Punjab	1922	883	894	893	894	0	6	5	6	6
Uttaranchal	1078	997	892	988	977	17	12	2	17	14
Haryana	1058	889	884	894	891	21	11	10	4	7
Delhi	-	1153	814	820	937	0	12	5	0	5
Rajasthan	939	923	927	1034	945	5	8	7	12	8
Uttar Pradesh	821	911	933	939	928	9	7	7	8	7
Bihar	980	901	945	866	919	14	6	8	6	7
Sikkim	933	1043	948	935	947	13	9	11	5	9
Arunachal Pradesh	1015	1250	1000	897	1002	12	0	0	4	11
Nagaland	949	500	1133	571	947	6	0	0	0	6
Manipur	1000	0	966	972	982	9	0	6	9	8
Mizoram	967	-	-	1000	968	9	0	0	0	9
Tripura	940	912	1041	938	949	6	6	16	9	9
Meghalaya	1026	632	970	918	1017	18	10	6	6	17
Assam	897	919	866	879	884	5	8	9	6	7
West Bengal	959	947	1048	949	955	10	7	7	7	7
Jharkhand	953	942	929	845	926	12	6	5	17	9
Orissa	977	896	1026	1014	988	10	6	11	12	10
Chhattisgarh	971	1108	1022	1023	1018	6	17	7	3	8
Madhya Pradesh	926	910	908	872	906	6	5	4	5	5
Gujarat	945	947	940	881	928	7	6	8	6	7
Maharashtra	1000	940	989	980	979	13	8	9	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	888	967	1030	1022	1000	11	13	13	13	13
Karnataka	980	985	1061	919	985	15	15	16	13	14
Kerala	804	1107	1110	1133	1113	28	22	30	29	29
Tamil Nadu	762	1021	1012	1139	1017	9	12	16	12	15
Pondicherry	1000	953	997	2500	999	0	2	12	0	9
all-India	951	942	967	946	954	9	9	11	10	10

Statement 5 (continued): Gender distribution and percentage of households headed by a female: States/UTs and all-India

State/UT	females per thousand males among					percentage of households headed by a female among				
	ST	SC	OBC	others	all	ST	SC	OBC	others	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
urban										
Jammu & Kashmir	667	782	780	954	930	0	10	12	4	5
Himachal Pradesh	853	891	966	1067	1028	31	3	14	29	25
Punjab	811	810	765	844	822	23	9	5	6	7
Uttaranchal	1138	1033	1093	853	944	42	8	6	9	9
Haryana	-	696	833	908	851	0	4	3	7	5
Delhi	737	819	696	835	805	20	5	3	9	7
Rajasthan	745	878	950	888	906	15	7	10	7	8
Uttar Pradesh	665	913	938	857	900	3	10	7	6	7
Bihar	1094	840	885	811	855	0	3	8	7	7
Sikkim	851	917	2686	785	1210	22	24	10	13	16
Arunachal Pradesh	846	200	750	843	824	14	0	0	1	8
Nagaland	1001	-	346	970	980	4	0	0	14	6
Manipur	1104	1102	1017	948	981	19	10	18	14	15
Mizoram	1021	643	1000	531	997	18	0	0	1	17
Tripura	1149	1089	1133	1038	1076	26	10	11	12	12
Meghalaya	1056	886	786	1093	1040	28	0	0	13	20
Assam	766	803	897	847	844	7	11	10	8	9
West Bengal	757	871	906	895	888	7	12	12	11	11
Jharkhand	1452	1012	824	884	892	48	10	5	10	11
Orissa	1133	1066	940	944	974	30	30	12	17	19
Chhattisgarh	1010	1110	1007	939	1002	8	4	11	3	7
Madhya Pradesh	743	960	895	951	915	10	9	8	7	8
Gujarat	728	989	883	848	870	4	11	7	3	5
Maharashtra	808	946	903	895	901	6	10	7	9	8
Andhra Pradesh	829	1041	1014	964	990	10	18	16	9	13
Karnataka	1042	935	967	975	972	21	15	14	11	13
Kerala	609	1007	1025	1075	1034	8	12	21	24	21
Tamil Nadu	944	979	1016	909	997	15	18	15	10	15
Pondicherry	314	1149	991	1104	1003	0	23	16	35	18
all-India	879	921	943	897	916	14	11	11	9	10

Statement 6: Percentage distribution of households among different MPCE classes: all-India

rural		urban					
MPCE (Rs.)	all	MPCE (Rs.)	slum	squatter settlement	other areas	no house	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
0 - 225	7.7	0 - 300	6.5	5.1	3.1	20.7	3.5
225 - 255	6.5	300 - 350	7.8	7.1	4.2	19.9	4.6
255 - 300	6.5	350 - 425	13.4	17.8	8.2	17.0	8.8
300 - 340	13.7	425 - 500	8.7	5.4	5.1	3.6	5.5
340 - 380	10.5	500 - 575	18.0	6.6	13.4	11.3	13.8
380 - 420	10.2	575 - 665	11.3	9.9	9.9	2.3	10.0
420 - 470	9.1	665 - 775	12.9	13.9	11.0	16.1	11.2
470 - 525	10.9	775 - 915	8.7	10.3	9.9	2.6	9.8
525 - 615	8.5	915 - 1120	7.3	3.8	11.6	1.9	11.1
615 - 775	8.6	1120 - 1500	3.7	6.5	10.4	2.8	9.7
775 - 950	3.5	1500 - 1925	1.3	8.3	6.5	0.1	6.0
950 or more	3.8	1925 or more	0.3	4.8	6.5	1.5	5.9
not reported	0.4	not reported	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
all classes	100.0	all classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.2.4 Number of married couples in a household: Statement 7 shows that there was no variation over levels of living in the distribution of households by number of married couples. For all MPCE classes put together, the percentage of households with a single married couple is 71 per cent for rural areas and 67 per cent for urban areas. In urban areas, households with no couples constitute 15 per cent of all households. The proportion of such households is, however, appreciably higher in the top MPCE classes in both rural and urban areas. Average number of couples is seen to be 1 in urban areas (both slum and non-slum) and 1.2 in rural areas.

Statement 7: Percentage distribution of households by number of married couples and average number of married couples per household: all-India

rural

MPCE (Rs.)	% of households with married couples			no. of couples per hh
	zero	1	2 or more	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
0 - 225	6	71	21	1.3
225 - 255	5	73	20	1.2
255 - 300	2	65	31	1.4
300 - 340	5	73	19	1.2
340 - 380	5	72	21	1.2
380 - 420	7	72	17	1.1
420 - 470	5	71	21	1.2
470 - 525	9	72	15	1.1
525 - 615	9	72	15	1.1
615 - 775	10	73	14	1.1
775 - 950	17	65	14	1
950 or more	21	64	9	0.9
not reported	7	59	31	1.4
all classes	8	71	18	1.2

Note: Due to non-reporting, the figures do not add up to 100.

Statement 7 (continued): Percentage distribution of households by number of married couples and average number of married couples per household: all-India

urban

MPCE (Rs.)	slum+squatter settlements				other areas				all			
	% of households with married couples			no. of couples per hh	% of households with married couples			no. of couples per hh	% of households with married couples			no. of couples per hh
	zero	1	2 or more		zero	1	2 or more		zero	1	2 or more	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
0 - 300	3	72	21	1.2	9	63	20	1.2	8	65	20	1.2
300 - 350	19	69	11	1.0	8	71	16	1.2	10	70	15	1.1
350 - 425	8	77	9	1.0	11	72	13	1.1	10	73	13	1.1
425 - 500	3	70	23	1.2	9	67	21	1.2	8	68	22	1.2
500 - 575	9	70	16	1.1	10	70	17	1.1	10	70	17	1.1
575 - 665	6	76	13	1.1	11	71	15	1.1	10	71	15	1.1
665 - 775	13	72	11	1.0	11	71	14	1.1	11	71	14	1.1
775 - 915	16	69	9	0.9	17	62	13	1.0	17	63	13	1.0
915 - 1120	30	55	6	0.7	18	62	13	1.0	19	61	12	1.0
1120 - 1500	35	51	3	0.6	17	67	12	1.0	18	66	11	1.0
1500 - 1925	36	45	2	0.6	21	62	8	0.9	22	62	8	0.9
1925 or more	26	59	3	0.7	20	68	6	0.9	20	68	6	0.9
not reported	11	83	6	0.9	17	73	7	0.9	17	73	7	0.9
all classes	15	68	11	1.0	15	67	13	1.0	15	67	13	1.0

Note: Due to non-reporting, the figures do not add up to 100.

3.2.5 Statement 8 shows percentage of households in which at least one married couple did not have a separate room among households with one, two, and three or more married couples. It may be noted that a couple which shared the room with one or more children under 10 years was also considered as having a separate room. In both rural and urban areas as a whole, it is found that among the households with only one couple, about a quarter (24 per cent) do not have a separate room for the married couple. The percentage, however, is as high as 44 in case of slums. Coming to households with two married couples, the situation worsens, with 36 per cent of rural households, 31 per cent of urban households and 61 per cent of households in slums not having a separate room for at least one of the couples. With three or more couples, naturally, the situation worsens further.

Statement 8: Percentage of households with at least one married couple not getting a separate room, for each MPCE class

rural

MPCE(Rs.)	number of married couples in the household		
	1	2	3 or more
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
0 - 225	31	47	59
225 - 255	31	49	53
255 - 300	32	44	58
300 - 340	29	41	45
340 - 380	28	41	51
380 - 420	25	39	47
420 - 470	25	38	36
470 - 525	22	31	52
525 - 615	21	24	36
615 - 775	18	20	26
775 - 950	13	16	27
950 or more	6	14	13
not reported	23	41	57
all classes	24	36	46

urban

MPCE (Rs.)	slum+squatter settlements			other areas			all		
	number of married couples in the household								
	1	2	3 or more	1	2	3 or more	1	2	3 or more
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0 - 300	49	75	59	38	56	44	40	61	46
300 - 350	52	46	100	33	45	52	36	45	60
350 - 425	46	66	67	33	43	46	36	46	47
425 - 500	46	66	89	35	35	42	37	42	45
500 - 575	49	54	84	35	45	40	37	46	46
575 - 665	50	74	56	29	28	38	32	33	40
665 - 775	38	49	32	24	28	24	26	30	25
775 - 915	43	60	99	19	22	24	21	25	27
915 - 1120	43	55	67	18	20	18	20	21	19
1120 - 1500	34	81	0	14	14	25	15	15	25
1500 - 1925	7	35	0	7	8	21	7	8	20
1925 or more	20	23	-	3	1	10	3	1	10
not reported	0	100	0	22	7	0	21	10	0
all classes	44	61	68	22	28	32	24	31	35

3.2.6 Statement 9 gives the distribution of rural households by land possessed class. The area of land possessed includes land owned, land leased in and land otherwise possessed (e.g. encroached) by the household but excludes land leased out.

**Statement 9: Percentage of households
by social group and land
possessed class: all-
India, rural**

land possessed (hectare)	social group			
	ST	SC	OBC	others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<0.01	13	31	34	22
0.01-0.2	-	-	-	-
0.2-0.4	-	-	-	-
0.4-1.0	-	-	-	-
1-2	7	35	40	19
2-3	6	29	41	24
3-4	4	26	40	29
4-6	6	24	46	24
6-8	6	30	41	23
>=8	12	16	42	30
not reported	22	18	35	22
all	10	22	41	27

3.2.7 Households owning cultivable land at a place different from their present place of stay: Statement 10 gives percentage of households owning cultivable land at a place other than their present place of stay. In case of rural India there is an increasing pattern observed over MPCE classes which means the higher the level of MPCE, the more was the proportion of households owning land at a place other than their present place of stay. In urban areas the percentage increases more or less regularly up to the MPCE range Rs. 1120-1500 but then falls as MPCE increases further. If the overall figure is examined, it is found that 14 per cent of urban households owned land at a place other than their present place of stay while 23 per cent of rural households were of that type.

Statement 10: Percentage of households owning cultivable land at a place different from their present place of stay: all-India

rural		urban			
MPCE (Rs)	all	MPCE (Rs)	slum+ squatter settlements	other areas	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
0 - 225	16	0 - 300	5	8	7
225 - 255	17	300 - 350	7	10	10
255 - 300	21	350 - 425	10	8	9
300 - 340	20	425 - 500	8	11	10
340 - 380	22	500 - 575	11	11	11
380 - 420	21	575 - 665	7	11	11
420 - 470	23	665 - 775	13	13	13
470 - 525	23	775 - 915	10	17	16
525 - 615	24	915 - 1120	12	19	18
615 - 775	27	1120 - 1500	21	19	19
775 - 950	28	1500 - 1925	11	14	14
950 or more	30	1925 or more	23	11	11
not reported	25	not reported	89	17	20
all classes	23	all classes	11	14	14

3.2.8 Industrial activity with major source of livelihood for households:

Percentage of households pursuing different economic activities is shown in Statement 11 for each MPCE class. The sum of percentages falls slightly short of 100 owing to the existence of households which do not engage in any economic activity. It is noticed that 67 per cent of the households in rural areas were engaged in the primary industries "agriculture, mining and quarrying" and 21 per cent in "construction, trade and other services". In urban areas, 62 per cent of households were engaged in "construction, trade and other services", 20 per cent in "manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply" (23 per cent in case of slum areas), and only 7 per cent in the primary sector. In both rural and urban areas, the percentage engaged in the primary sector declined steadily with increase in level of living.

Statement 11: Percentage of households pursuing specific categories (NIC '98) of economic activity in each MPCE class: all-India

rural				urban									
MPCE (Rs.)	A to C	D, E	F to Q	MPCE (Rs.)	slum+squatter settlements			other areas			all		
					A to C	D, E	F to Q	A to C	D, E	F to Q	A to C	D, E	F to Q
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
0 - 225	78	5	12	0 - 300	12	10	77	14	15	59	13	14	63
225 - 255	75	7	15	300 - 350	16	19	57	20	14	59	19	15	59
255 - 300	78	5	15	350 - 425	10	27	60	14	17	60	13	19	60
300 - 340	75	6	15	425 - 500	6	25	66	15	20	58	13	21	60
340 - 380	72	7	17	500 - 575	8	18	71	11	22	61	10	21	63
380 - 420	69	8	18	575 - 665	5	20	71	8	23	63	7	23	64
420 - 470	69	8	18	665 - 775	5	25	66	7	21	63	7	21	64
470 - 525	67	8	19	775 - 915	6	30	62	6	22	62	6	23	62
525 - 615	65	7	23	915 - 1120	2	25	67	4	22	63	4	22	63
615 - 775	59	9	27	1120 - 1500	1	30	65	3	18	65	3	19	64
775 - 950	53	8	30	1500 - 1925	3	36	53	2	19	58	2	20	57
950 or more	42	10	39	1925 or more	4	13	73	2	18	57	2	18	57
not reported	69	12	12	not reported	0	0	89	7	16	55	7	15	57
all classes	67	7	21	all classes	7	23	66	7	20	61	7	20	62

Description of Tabulation Categories: A to C – agriculture, mining, quarrying;

D, E – manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply;

F to Q – construction, trade and other services.

3.2.9 Major occupation of households: Households were classified by principal (highest-income-earning) household occupation. Percentages of households engaged in different occupations are shown in Statement 12 for each MPCE class. The sum of percentages falls short of 100 owing to the existence of households which do not engage in any economic activity or due to non-reporting (about 5 per cent of rural and 11 per cent of urban households). 67 per cent of rural households were working as “farmers” and another 20 per cent in “production-related work and sales work”. “Production-related work or sales work”- the blue-collar jobs, as one might say – accounted for 49 per cent of urban households (65 per cent in slum areas) and “technical, administrative or clerical work”- the white-collar jobs – for 26 per cent of urban households (14 per cent in slum areas). The overall percentage of urban households in the white-collar job category increased steadily from 6 per cent in the lowest MPCE class to about 59 per cent in the highest MPCE class. In the rural areas, farming and related work as principal occupation declined from 77 per cent in the lowest MPCE class to about 42 per cent in the highest MPCE class.

Statement 12: Percentage of households pursuing specific occupations (NCO '68 divisions) in each MPCE class: all-India

rural				urban									
MPCE (Rs.)	far-mer etc.*	prod sales etc.*	others	MPCE (Rs.)	slum+squatter settlements			other areas			all		
					prod sales etc.*	prof adm etc.*	oth-ers	prod sales etc.*	prof adm etc.*	oth-ers	prod sales etc.*	prof adm etc.*	oth-ers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
0 - 225	77	14	3	0 - 300	71	6	22	62	6	20	63	6	21
225 - 255	75	18	4	300 - 350	64	6	22	59	6	28	60	6	26
255 - 300	77	17	4	350 - 425	73	8	16	63	8	20	65	8	19
300 - 340	74	17	5	425 - 500	76	8	13	63	10	20	65	9	20
340 - 380	72	19	5	500 - 575	68	11	18	63	13	18	64	13	17
380 - 420	69	20	6	575 - 665	63	13	20	60	18	16	60	17	18
420 - 470	68	21	6	665 - 775	65	14	17	56	20	15	57	20	15
470 - 525	66	22	6	775 - 915	66	20	12	51	26	13	53	25	13
525 - 615	65	22	8	915 - 1120	58	23	13	45	30	14	46	30	13
615 - 775	59	24	12	1120 - 1500	56	24	16	36	40	10	37	39	11
775 - 950	52	22	17	1500 - 1925	53	29	10	26	47	6	27	46	6
950 or more	42	20	29	1925 or more	18	65	7	15	59	3	15	59	3
not reported	68	20	5	not reported	50	39	0	40	11	27	40	13	26
all classes	67	20	8	all classes	65	14	17	47	27	14	49	26	14

* Description of occupations (NCO '68 divisions in brackets):

prof adm etc. (0-3): professional, technical, administrative, executive, managerial, clerical and related workers;
 prod sales etc. (4, 7- 9): sales workers, production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers;
 farmers, etc. (6): farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers;

3.2.9 Distance to place of work usually travelled by principal earner of household: The survey also recorded a) the distance (one way) usually travelled to place of work by the principal earner and b) the maximum distance usually travelled to place of work by any member of the household. The two distances were frequently equal, as the principal earner was the one travelling the greater distance, or when there was only one earner. The median value of the first distance is shown for the different State/UTs in Statement 13 and the median value of the second distance in Statement 14.

3.2.9.1 As expected, the distance travelled by an urban slum dweller for earning his/her livelihood was higher at 3 km compared to an average of 2 km travelled by principal earner of either a rural household or an earner from households living in urban areas other than slums or squatter settlements. The principal earners from rural areas of Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh or Manipur travelled an average (median) one-way distance of just 1 km, while principal earners from rural areas of other state/UTs travelled around 2 km. In urban slums and squatter settlements, inter-State variation was much wider. It ranged from as little as 1 km in the States of Kerala, Assam, Tripura and Manipur to a high of 5 km in Jammu and Kashmir and Bihar. Among principal earners living in urban areas other than slums, those in Delhi had to travel more (median 5 km) to earn their livelihood than their counterparts in all other States/UTs. Incidentally, principal earners in slum households of Delhi, Kerala, Manipur, Tripura and Assam travelled shorter distances to their place of work than their other urban counterpart of same State.

3.2.9.2 **Maximum distance travelled by any earner vs. distance travelled by principal earner:** In rural areas, the maximum distance was no higher than that travelled by the principal earner at all-India level. At State-level, the highest figures for the maximum distance were seen in Jammu and Kashmir (6 km) and Delhi (4 km). For many other states, maximum distance exceeded the distance travelled by principal earner by 1 km in rural areas. In urban areas, maximum distance was 4 km for the slum dwelling households and to 3 km for households living in urban areas other than the slums. Among the slum dwellers, maximum distance travelled by any earner was more, when compared to the distance travelled by the principal earner in many of the states including Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Meghalaya, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. Maximum distance recorded for households living in urban areas other than the slums was more in the States of Jammu and Kashmir (4 km), Maharashtra (4 km), Chhatisgarh (4 km), Uttar Pradesh (3 km), etc.

Statement 13: Distance (median value in km.) travelled by principal earner of household: States/ UTs and all-India

State/ UT	distance (median value in km.) travelled by principal earner of household				number of households	
	rural	urban			estimated	surveyed
		slum + squatter settlements	other areas	all		
Jammu & Kashmir	2	5	3	3	2819762	2014
Himachal Pradesh	1	3	1	1	2635585	1439
Punjab	2	2	2	2	9644456	2452
Uttaranchal	1	2	2	2	3042400	943
Haryana	2	3	2	2	7436714	1710
Delhi	2	3	5	5	6742370	1781
Rajasthan	2	3	2	2	18753333	4371
Uttar Pradesh	1	2	2	2	59266025	10753
Bihar	2	5	2	2	26749268	5345
Arunachal Pradesh	2	-	1	1	264527	1248
Nagaland	2	-	1	1	254139	756
Manipur	1	1	2	2	688876	1802
Mizoram	2	-	2	2	257086	1344
Tripura	2	1	2	2	1389191	1728
Meghalaya	2	3	2	2	826310	1152
Assam	2	1	2	2	9208645	3512
West Bengal	2	3	3	3	33622200	7823
Jharkhand	2	2	2	2	9625511	2459
Orissa	2	3	2	2	15176771	3079
Chhattisgarh	2	2	2	2	8677615	1480
Madhya Pradesh	2	3	2	2	22902154	5064
Gujarat	2	3	3	3	19336216	3045
Maharashtra	2	4	3	3	42225646	8512
Andhra Pradesh	2	2	2	2	38942076	6328
Karnataka	2	4	2	2	20096335	4349
Kerala	2	1	2	2	13622742	3227
Tamil Nadu	2	4	2	2	33164494	6974
Pondicherry	2	3	2	2	441075	624
all-India	2	3	2	2	409445378	97882

Note: median value is computed excluding the not-applicable/ non-recorded cases.

Statement 14: Average (median value in km.) of the maximum distance travelled by an earning member of household: States/UTs and all-India

State/ UT	average (median value in km.) of the maximum distance travelled by an earning member of household				number of households	
	rural	urban			estimated	surveyed
		slum + squatter settlements	other areas	all		
Jammu & Kashmir	6	6	4	4	2819762	2014
Himachal Pradesh	2	6	1	2	2635585	1439
Punjab	2	2	2	2	9644456	2452
Uttaranchal	2	2	2	2	3042400	943
Haryana	2	4	2	2	7436714	1710
Delhi	4	3	5	5	6742370	1781
Rajasthan	2	20	2	2	18753333	4371
Uttar Pradesh	2	4	3	3	59266025	10753
Bihar	3	5	3	3	26749268	5345
Arunachal Pradesh	3	1	1	1	264527	1248
Nagaland	2	-	1	1	254139	756
Manipur	2	1	3	3	688876	1802
Mizoram	3	-	2	2	257086	1344
Tripura	2	1	2	2	1389191	1728
Meghalaya	3	6	2	3	826310	1152
Assam	2	1	2	2	9208645	3512
West Bengal	3	3	3	3	33622200	7823
Jharkhand	3	2	3	3	9625511	2459
Orissa	3	4	2	2	15176771	3079
Chhattisgarh	2	3	4	4	8677615	1480
Madhya Pradesh	2	3	2	3	22902154	5064
Gujarat	2	4	3	3	19336216	3045
Maharashtra	2	5	4	4	42225646	8512
Andhra Pradesh	2	3	3	3	38942076	6328
Karnataka	2	4	3	3	20096335	4349
Kerala	3	1	3	3	13622742	3227
Tamil Nadu	2	5	3	3	33164494	6974
Pondicherry	3	4	3	3	441075	624
all-India	2	4	3	3	409445378	97882

Note: median value is computed excluding the not-applicable/ non-recorded cases.

3.3 The “Essential” Services

3.3.1 Drinking water: 89 per cent of households both in rural and in urban areas reported that they received sufficient drinking water throughout the year (Statement 15). It is interesting to note that not only in rural but even in urban areas, 11 per cent of households did not get sufficient drinking water. The percentage was, however, appreciably higher – 18 per cent in urban slums and squatter settlements. 71 per cent of rural households at the all-India level reported receiving drinking water in sufficient quantity throughout the year from tap or tubewell compared to only 19 per cent some ten years ago. At State level, the proportion of rural households receiving sufficient drinking water but from sources other than tap or tubewell exceeded the proportion for tap/tubewell in Kerala, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Manipur and Mizoram. The contribution of tap/tubewell predominated in urban areas too; the percentage increased to 84 per cent in 2002 compared to 70 per cent in 1993.

3.3.2 Energy for lighting: Statement 16 shows the relative position of electricity and kerosene as providers of energy for lighting to households in different MPCE classes. A comparison with the NSS survey of housing condition in January-June 1993 reveals that use of electricity for lighting in rural areas has substantially increased from a mere 36 per cent during 1993 to about 53 per cent during 2002. However, 46 per cent of the rural households still depend on kerosene. Most of the urban households, i.e. 92 per cent, depend on electricity as primary source of energy for lighting (up from about 81 per cent during 1993) and the remaining 8 per cent use kerosene. In both rural and urban areas, the lower expenditure classes have shown greater dependence on kerosene for reasons of either non-affordability of or lack of access to electricity.

3.3.3 Arrangement of garbage disposal in urban areas: Statement 17 shows the percentage of households in urban areas for whom some arrangement of garbage disposal had been developed, and the role played by public bodies in the removal of garbage. For urban areas as a whole, only 59 per cent of households received any assistance from civic bodies for garbage disposal. 26 per cent of households living in slums and squatter settlements reported that no arrangement for garbage disposal was in force for them. 63 per cent reported that garbage disposal was being done by the *panchayat*/ municipality and 10 per cent, that it was done by the residents themselves. In other urban areas, a greater proportion - 18 per cent - of residents reported that they had developed their own arrangement while 59 per cent depended on town *panchayat*/ municipality for their garbage disposal, with most of the remaining households - 19 per cent - subsisting without any arrangement for removal of garbage.

**Statement 15: Sufficiency of drinking water throughout the year:
States/UTs and all-India**

State/ UT	rural			urban								
	sufficient & from		not suffi- cient	slum+squatter settlements			other areas			all		
	tap/ tube well	oth- ers		sufficient & from		not suffi- cient	sufficient & from		not suffi- cient	sufficient & from		not suffi- cient
			tap/ tube well	oth- ers	tap/ tube well		oth- ers	tap/ tube well		oth- ers	tap/ tube well	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Jammu & Kashmir	62	19	19	56	0	44	93	2	5	91	1	8
Himachal Pradesh	68	12	20	95	0	5	92	0	8	92	0	8
Punjab	93	1	6	99	0	1	96	0	4	96	0	4
Uttaranchal	79	10	11	100	0	0	95	2	3	95	2	3
Haryana	73	15	12	73	0	27	89	0	11	88	1	11
Delhi	88	0	13	67	0	33	88	1	11	86	1	13
Rajasthan	63	23	14	24	1	75	86	3	11	85	2	13
Uttar Pradesh	86	12	2	85	2	13	97	0	3	96	1	3
Bihar	88	9	3	81	0	19	93	2	5	92	2	6
Sikkim	50	40	10	0	100	0	92	1	7	92	1	7
Arunachal Pradesh	76	15	9	99	0	1	95	3	2	96	2	2
Nagaland	26	25	49	0	100	0	30	13	57	30	13	57
Manipur	34	49	17	23	52	25	50	23	27	50	23	27
Mizoram	11	65	24	14	86	0	59	24	17	59	24	17
Tripura	46	22	32	100	0	0	92	2	6	92	2	6
Meghalaya	39	52	9	56	29	15	83	7	10	81	9	10
Assam	59	35	6	41	59	0	82	13	5	82	13	5
West Bengal	80	9	11	92	1	7	88	4	8	89	3	8
Jharkhand	37	51	12	40	11	49	65	21	14	62	20	18
Orissa	57	26	17	55	0	45	83	11	6	82	10	8
Chhattisgarh	72	19	9	67	4	29	81	2	17	80	2	18
Madhya Pradesh	60	26	14	62	0	38	73	10	17	71	9	20
Gujarat	75	10	15	81	0	19	93	0	7	92	1	7
Maharashtra	58	20	22	84	1	15	85	2	13	85	2	13
Andhra Pradesh	76	14	10	80	8	12	81	9	10	81	9	10
Karnataka	73	11	16	91	0	9	83	4	13	84	3	13
Kerala	10	66	24	95	4	1	38	49	13	39	48	13
Tamil Nadu	78	9	13	58	9	33	79	7	14	77	8	15
Pondicherry	81	0	19	95	0	5	92	1	7	93	0	7
all-India	71	18	11	78	4	18	84	6	10	84	5	11

Statement 16: Primary source of energy for lighting by MPCE class

rural			urban						
MPCE (Rs.)	electri- city	kero- sene	MPCE (Rs.)	slum+squatter settlements		other areas		all	
				electri- city	kero- sene	electri- city	kero- sene	electri- city	kero- sene
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0 - 225	31	69	0 - 300	58	39	67	32	65	34
225 - 255	34	66	300 - 350	63	35	69	31	67	32
255 - 300	35	65	350 - 425	82	18	79	21	79	20
300 - 340	38	62	425 - 500	76	24	81	19	80	20
340 - 380	44	55	500 - 575	84	16	85	14	85	15
380 - 420	48	52	575 - 665	91	9	91	9	91	9
420 - 470	52	47	665 - 775	93	7	95	5	94	5
470 - 525	59	41	775 - 915	96	4	97	3	96	4
525 - 615	63	36	915 - 1120	91	9	98	2	98	2
615 - 775	72	27	1120 - 1500	99	1	99	1	99	1
775 - 950	77	22	1500 - 1925	99	1	99	1	99	1
950 or more not reported	88 32	12 67	1925 or more not reported	99 61	1 39	100 87	0 14	100 86	0 14
all classes	53	46	all classes	86	14	92	7	92	8

Statement 17: Percentage distribution of urban households by arrangement of garbage disposal by MPCE class

MPCE (Rs.)	slum+squatter settlements			other areas			all		
	Panchayat/municipality	residents	no arrangement	Panchayat/municipality	residents	no arrangement	Panchayat/municipality	residents	no arrangement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0 - 300	34	6	59	45	15	37	43	14	41
300 - 350	28	17	56	39	20	37	37	19	40
350 - 425	46	13	39	47	17	33	47	16	34
425 - 500	49	12	37	51	19	28	51	18	29
500 - 575	57	15	27	50	22	25	51	21	25
575 - 665	73	9	16	55	18	24	57	17	23
665 - 775	72	7	20	58	19	21	60	17	21
775 - 915	82	7	10	56	19	21	58	18	20
915 - 1120	79	6	14	63	18	16	64	17	15
1120 - 1500	89	3	8	64	18	12	66	17	12
1500 - 1925	86	4	10	70	16	9	70	16	9
1925 or more	73	11	14	74	17	5	74	17	5
not reported	0	52	42	48	35	17	46	36	18
all classes	63	10	26	59	18	19	59	18	20

Note: Due to non-reporting, the figures do not add up to 100.

3.4 Possession of Durable Goods

3.4.1 Possession of durable goods sometimes serves as an alternative indicator of the extent of affluence of households. Expenditure of households on consumer durables increases with their level of income. Quite a few goods of this category were focussed upon in the survey for a quick assessment of the amenities of this kind available to households. Information about the possession of these goods as on the date of survey was taken into account.

3.4.2 **Audio-visual equipment:** Statement 18 shows the percentage of households possessing radio/tape-recorder and television at different levels of MPCE. Only 26 per cent of rural households possessed television, with 10 per cent having “cable” facility for viewing different private channels. During 1993, about 13 per cent rural households possessed television. 67 per cent of rural households in 2002 had a radio/tape recorder compared to about 29 per cent during 1993. As expected, penetration of television in urban areas was much deeper with as many as 66 per cent of households possessing television, and 41 per cent also having “cable” facility. Ten years ago, about 49 per cent had a television set. In urban areas, about one-third of households in the lowest two expenditure classes possessed television; in the rural areas the proportion was about one-tenth. It is interesting to note that in all three area types, rural, urban slum and urban-other, the percentage of households possessing a radio or tape recorder persistently declines with increase in MPCE and also that, especially in rural areas, the audio-visual medium of TV appears to substitute the “audio-only” media as level of living improves. Radio/tape recorder have certainly become much more widely affordable than ten years back.

3.4.3 **Non-mechanised/mechanised vehicles:** The bicycle was equally popular both in urban and rural areas, as observed from Statement 19. 48 per cent of urban and rural households possessed at least one. This percentage was observed to be about 40 and 47 during the previous survey on housing condition. There was little variation in the percentage over MPCE classes, suggesting that affordability was not a problem for this commodity. On the other hand, the percentage of households having a moped/scooter is observed to rise steadily with increase in MPCE, reaching 29 per cent for the top MPCE class in rural areas and 55 per cent in urban areas. More than 23 per cent urban households possessed a moped or scooter and a little over 4 per cent owned a car or jeep. However, possession of vehicles was much less common in slums and squatter settlements; for example, less than 6 per cent of households in the MPCE range Rs.1120-1500 from these areas owned a moped or scooter compared to 41 per cent of households in the same class from other urban areas. Possession of tractor was reported by 1.7 per cent of rural households.

Statement 18: Percentage of households possessing radio/ tape-recorder and television (TV) by MPCE class

rural				urban									
MPCE (Rs.)	radio / tape-recorder	TV		MPCE (Rs.)	slum+squatter settlements			other areas			all		
		with cable	with-out cable		radio / tape-recorder	TV		radio / tape-recorder	TV		radio / tape-recorder	TV	
						with cable	with-out cable		with cable	with-out cable		with cable	with-out cable
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
0 - 225	80	4	5	0 - 300	87	12	26	75	12	20	78	12	21
225 - 255	79	4	6	300 - 350	86	11	17	72	13	24	75	13	22
255 - 300	75	4	8	350 - 425	73	22	24	70	18	25	70	19	25
300 - 340	74	5	8	425 - 500	76	19	28	65	22	29	67	21	29
340 - 380	72	6	11	500 - 575	69	32	25	60	26	29	62	27	29
380 - 420	70	7	12	575 - 665	62	39	21	57	37	29	58	37	28
420 - 470	66	8	14	665 - 775	60	38	23	52	38	31	53	38	30
470 - 525	66	9	17	775 - 915	57	37	23	48	41	28	49	40	27
525 - 615	63	13	21	915 - 1120	55	38	15	43	45	29	44	44	28
615 - 775	56	15	27	1120 - 1500	58	33	16	39	59	22	40	57	21
775 - 950	55	21	28	1500 - 1925	52	41	14	32	61	17	33	60	17
950 or more	47	25	33	1925 or more	40	62	20	25	70	14	26	70	14
not reported	69	7	7	not reported	57	2	40	46	19	28	47	18	28
all classes	67	10	16	all classes	66	31	22	49	42	25	51	41	25

Statement 19: Percentage of households possessing bicycle, scooter, car and tractor by MPCE class

rural												
MPCE (Rs.)	cycle		moped / scooter		car/ jeep		tractor					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
0 - 225	41.2	1.3	0.0	0.5								
225 - 255	43.9	1.3	0.1	0.4								
255 - 300	52.9	1.7	0.0	0.6								
300 - 340	47.8	2.3	0.1	0.7								
340 - 380	49.2	2.8	0.1	1.1								
380 - 420	48.7	3.0	0.1	0.6								
420 - 470	52.4	4.3	0.4	2.2								
470 - 525	48.1	4.9	0.3	1.7								
525 - 615	47.8	9.2	0.3	1.9								
615 - 775	48.3	11.9	0.6	2.9								
775 - 950	47.4	17.5	1.5	3.9								
950 or more	47.6	29.1	5.2	6.0								
not reported	59.2	3.5	0.0	2.7								
all classes	48.1	6.7	0.6	1.7								
urban												
MPCE (Rs.)	slum+squatter settlements				other areas				all			
	cycle	moped / scooter	car/ jeep	tractor	cycle	moped / scooter	car/ jeep	tractor	cycle	moped / scooter	car/ jeep	tractor
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
0 - 300	38.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	41.0	4.8	0.7	0.7	40.2	3.9	0.6	0.5
300 - 350	38.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	43.0	4.0	0.7	0.6	41.9	3.5	0.6	0.5
350 - 425	44.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	47.1	5.9	0.1	0.5	46.6	5.2	0.1	0.4
425 - 500	44.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	55.7	6.2	0.1	0.2	53.7	5.4	0.1	0.2
500 - 575	42.1	6.7	0.6	0.0	55.0	10.2	0.6	0.5	53.1	9.7	0.6	0.4
575 - 665	38.6	5.6	0.1	0.0	55.9	12.9	0.7	0.5	53.8	12.1	0.6	0.4
665 - 775	39.2	8.8	0.0	0.1	55.5	17.9	0.9	0.3	53.3	16.8	0.8	0.3
775 - 915	32.3	7.9	0.0	0.1	52.5	23.3	1.6	0.4	50.4	21.7	1.4	0.4
915 - 1120	18.9	3.8	1.1	0.0	51.4	29.9	2.8	0.4	48.7	27.7	2.7	0.4
1120 - 1500	21.8	5.8	0.5	0.0	48.3	41.0	5.2	0.7	46.8	38.9	5.0	0.6
1500 - 1925	27.3	15.5	0.4	0.3	43.0	47.2	11.2	0.4	42.4	45.9	10.7	0.4
1925 or more	34.1	39.0	9.6	0.0	38.8	55.5	25.7	0.3	38.8	55.3	25.5	0.3
not reported	43.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.9	23.3	3.1	3.2	57.3	22.4	2.9	3.1
all classes	36.2	5.6	0.3	0.0	49.8	25.6	4.8	0.5	48.4	23.5	4.4	0.4

3.4.4 Communication equipment: Personal computer was not popular in either rural or urban areas. Statement 20 shows that only 0.6 per cent of rural households possessed a personal computer (PC) and that the Internet facility was practically non-existent in households of rural India. Households having a PC constituted, respectively, 2.2, 3.7, 7.8 and 17 per cent of households in the top four MPCE classes in urban areas. Taking all MPCE classes together, 1.4 per cent of urban households possessed a PC with Internet facility and another 1.7 per cent possessed a PC without Internet facility. Only 5.3 per cent of rural households had (one or more) fixed telephones and 0.9 per cent had cellphones. Among urban households, about 24 per cent of households possessed fixed telephones and 3.3 per cent had cellphones. In case of slum and squatter settlements, these percentages were much lower: 6.7 per cent and 0.9 per cent. In the top MPCE class - Rs.1925 and above – over 70 per cent of urban households had a fixed telephone and 16 per cent had cellphones.

3.4.5 The percentage of households having a car or jeep, if compared with the percentage of households with a computer, with or without Internet, shows that the car or jeep was more popular with the upper MPCE classes. The computer has still not become a favoured item for household possession.

3.4.6 Miscellaneous durable goods: Statement 21 gives percentages of households possessing electric fans, sewing machines, refrigerators, washing machines, water heaters, room heaters, air coolers and air conditioners respectively, for different MPCE classes. The electric fan was present in 35 per cent of rural households and 81 per cent of urban households. 28 per cent of urban households had a refrigerator compared to less than 4 per cent in case of rural households. Only 0.6 per cent of rural households had a washing machine and 0.7 per cent had a water heater. Among urban households, the percentage having an air cooler was over 15 per cent and was 14 per cent or more from the MPCE class Rs.665-775 upwards. But the water heater was found to be less preferred than room heater with 10 per cent or fewer urban households having one except in the top two MPCE classes. Possession of these goods shows an upward trend since 1993, when, to take two examples, 15 per cent of urban households had been found to possess a refrigerator and 8 per cent to have an air cooler. This reflects wider availability as well as greater affordability. Interesting behaviour pattern emerges from the pattern of possession of miscellaneous durables that enables the hierarchy of preference to be detected. As level of living increases, the order of preference-cum-affordability from the most affordable to the least is fans, sewing machine (which is also functional and income earning durable), refrigerator, air cooler, washing machine, room heater and airconditioner.

Statement 20: Percentage of households possessing telephone and personal computer (PC) by MPCE class

rural

MPCE (Rs.)	telephone		PC & inter-net	PC only
	fixed	cell		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
0 - 225	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1
225 - 255	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.4
255 - 300	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.6
300 - 340	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.7
340 - 380	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.2
380 - 420	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.5
420 - 470	2.7	0.4	0.0	0.4
470 - 525	3.1	1.0	0.0	0.7
525 - 615	6.7	1.2	0.1	0.9
615 - 775	10.8	1.2	0.0	1.0
775 - 950	15.6	1.4	0.0	0.9
950 or more	28.5	1.4	0.4	1.3
not reported	2.4	1.8	0.0	0.3
all classes	5.3	0.9	0.0	0.6

urban

MPCE (Rs.)	slum+squatter settlements				other areas				all			
	telephone		PC & inter-net	PC only	telephone		PC & inter-net	PC only	telephone		PC & inter-net	PC only
	fixed	cell			fixed	cell			fixed	cell		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
0 - 300	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.4	0.0	0.5	4.5	0.3	0.0	0.4
300 - 350	1.2	0.5	0.0	1.7	3.6	1.1	0.2	0.7	3.1	1.1	0.1	1.0
350 - 425	0.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.9	0.0	0.6	3.0	1.2	0.0	0.5
425 - 500	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.4	1.1	0.0	0.2	4.2	0.9	0.0	0.2
500 - 575	3.7	0.5	0.0	0.1	7.4	1.2	0.0	0.6	6.9	1.1	0.0	0.5
575 - 665	6.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	11.2	1.5	0.1	0.2	10.5	1.3	0.0	0.2
665 - 775	8.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	15.8	1.6	0.1	0.6	14.8	1.6	0.1	0.5
775 - 915	10.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	20.7	1.7	0.2	0.4	19.6	1.5	0.2	0.4
915 - 1120	8.7	0.6	0.0	0.4	28.1	1.7	0.4	1.9	26.4	1.5	0.4	1.8
1120 - 1500	12.5	1.1	0.2	0.8	43.1	3.3	1.0	2.8	41.2	3.1	1.0	2.7
1500 - 1925	25.3	3.7	0.6	0.0	52.8	7.2	4.5	3.6	51.8	7.2	4.3	3.5
1925 or more	53.9	7.8	1.7	1.4	70.4	16.1	9.8	7.3	70.2	16.0	9.7	7.3
not reported	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	3.3	0.2	0.5	11.6	3.2	0.2	0.4
all classes	6.7	0.9	0.0	0.3	26.4	3.6	1.5	1.9	24.3	3.3	1.4	1.7

Statement 21: Percentage of households possessing miscellaneous durable goods by MPCE class

rural								
MPCE (Rs.)	fan	sewing machine	refrigerator	washing machine	water heater	room heater	air cooler	air conditioner
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
0 - 225	13.4	2.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.4	0.0
225 - 255	15.6	3.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.3	0.0
255 - 300	18.7	4.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.4	0.0
300 - 340	20.2	4.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	2.4	0.5	0.0
340 - 380	24.7	6.7	1.2	0.0	0.3	2.8	1.4	0.0
380 - 420	28.1	7.5	0.6	0.1	0.3	2.4	0.9	0.0
420 - 470	32.1	8.5	1.3	0.1	0.3	2.2	1.4	0.0
470 - 525	38.6	9.9	1.9	0.2	0.5	2.8	1.7	0.0
525 - 615	44.6	12.4	3.3	0.2	1.1	2.8	2.2	0.1
615 - 775	56.2	18.3	7.0	0.8	1.2	3.1	5.0	0.0
775 - 950	63.4	19.3	11.4	1.3	2.0	3.8	6.6	0.1
950 or more	77.2	26.2	27.2	6.0	4.2	5.1	12.7	0.8
not reported	16.6	12.6	2.3	0.0	0.6	6.5	2.8	0.0
all classes	35.3	10.0	3.8	0.6	0.7	2.7	2.5	0.1
urban slum+squatter settlements								
0 - 300	42.2	3.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	5.3	0.0
300 - 350	40.8	6.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.0
350 - 425	63.7	13.4	0.8	0.0	1.2	4.5	8.7	0.0
425 - 500	55.7	10.3	0.8	0.2	0.1	3.6	3.3	0.1
500 - 575	69.5	11.2	6.2	0.9	1.3	2.5	3.9	0.3
575 - 665	80.0	13.9	7.4	0.4	2.0	1.2	4.3	0.0
665 - 775	78.7	13.3	9.1	1.2	2.4	1.2	7.6	0.2
775 - 915	85.1	19.9	11.6	3.7	1.2	2.5	6.0	0.8
915 - 1120	80.7	7.2	12.9	1.3	1.5	1.1	2.6	0.4
1120 - 1500	88.3	7.9	15.1	4.7	2.0	2.7	3.8	0.2
1500 - 1925	90.9	9.8	28.0	3.5	8.8	3.7	10.2	0.1
1925 or more	97.0	17.7	40.1	19.6	17.3	5.7	17.3	1.1
not reported	61.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	39.0	41.1	0.0	0.0
all classes	71.8	11.5	7.8	1.4	1.8	2.3	5.2	0.2

Statement 21 (continued): Percentage of households possessing miscellaneous durable goods by MPCE class
urban other areas

MPCE (Rs.)	fan	sewing machine	refrigerator	washing machine	water heater	room heater	air cooler	air conditioner
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
0 - 300	48.0	15.6	4.0	1.5	1.0	2.9	4.0	0.4
300 - 350	51.3	12.2	3.5	1.3	0.7	2.7	5.4	0.1
350 - 425	61.4	13.1	3.1	0.7	0.6	2.8	3.8	0.0
425 - 500	66.5	18.4	3.8	0.9	0.6	2.1	7.1	0.0
500 - 575	72.4	23.1	8.6	1.6	2.1	3.0	8.5	0.3
575 - 665	79.3	22.5	13.5	2.8	2.6	3.1	10.9	0.3
665 - 775	85.2	25.0	19.5	3.7	3.3	3.5	15.4	0.2
775 - 915	84.8	27.5	25.0	4.4	4.5	4.7	17.6	0.3
915 - 1120	90.4	28.4	33.3	9.0	6.2	4.7	20.2	0.9
1120 - 1500	93.7	33.2	50.4	18.4	10.1	5.5	22.3	1.1
1500 - 1925	92.0	34.1	59.3	29.2	17.5	6.6	23.7	4.7
1925 or more	95.6	37.8	75.3	46.9	32.2	10.8	32.4	14.5
not reported	82.7	23.0	25.6	4.4	9.6	11.7	23.8	0.2
all classes	82.3	26.6	30.0	11.8	8.0	4.8	16.6	2.1
urban all								
0 - 300	46.5	13.0	3.3	1.2	0.8	2.7	4.2	0.3
300 - 350	49.0	11.0	2.8	1.0	0.6	2.3	4.5	0.1
350 - 425	61.8	13.1	2.7	0.6	0.8	3.1	4.6	0.0
425 - 500	64.5	17.0	3.3	0.8	0.5	2.4	6.5	0.0
500 - 575	72.0	21.4	8.3	1.5	2.0	3.0	7.9	0.3
575 - 665	79.4	21.5	12.7	2.5	2.5	2.8	10.1	0.3
665 - 775	84.3	23.5	18.2	3.4	3.1	3.1	14.4	0.2
775 - 915	84.8	26.7	23.6	4.4	4.1	4.4	16.4	0.3
915 - 1120	89.5	26.6	31.6	8.4	5.8	4.4	18.7	0.8
1120 - 1500	93.3	31.7	48.3	17.6	9.6	5.3	21.3	1.1
1500 - 1925	91.9	33.2	58.1	28.2	17.1	6.4	23.1	4.5
1925 or more	95.6	37.6	74.9	46.5	32.0	10.8	32.2	14.3
not reported	81.8	22.1	24.6	4.3	10.6	12.7	22.9	0.2
all classes	81.1	25.0	27.7	10.7	7.3	4.5	15.4	1.9

3.5 Households Living in Hired Accommodation

3.5.1 Statement 22 gives the percentage of households living in hired accommodation (including accommodation provided by the employer), MPCE classwise. It is found that overall only 4.4 per cent of rural households lived in hired accommodation. In urban areas, 34.7 per cent households lived in hired accommodation, the percentage being somewhat lower (28.1) for slums and squatter settlements. Percentage of households living in hired accommodation rose with increase in MPCE. This is probably because the quality of one's dwelling unit gets reflected in one's MPCE when the dwelling unit is hired, and not otherwise.

3.5.2 About ten years ago, the percentage of households living in hired accommodation was about 4 per cent in rural areas and about 36 per cent in urban areas. Thus, there was a marginal decrease in proportion of persons staying in hired accommodation in the urban areas. This, coupled with the increase in number of new constructions undertaken and completed by households (discussed in NSS Report No. 488: *Housing Condition in India – Housing Stock and Constructions*, based on the same survey), indicates a movement towards more and more owner-occupied dwellings.

Statement 22: Percentage of households living in hired accommodation (including accommodation provided by employer) by MPCE class: all-India

rural		urban			
MPCE (Rs.)	all	MPCE (Rs.)	slum+ squatter settlements	other areas	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
0 - 225	1.5	0 - 300	11.4	14.3	13.6
225 - 255	1.9	300 - 350	14.5	18.4	17.6
255 - 300	1.8	350 - 425	17.2	19.9	19.4
300 - 340	2.6	425 - 500	25.3	26.1	25.9
340 - 380	2.3	500 - 575	26.4	27.1	27.0
380 - 420	2.5	575 - 665	29.2	30.1	30.0
420 - 470	3.7	665 - 775	27.9	34.2	33.4
470 - 525	4.2	775 - 915	36.7	40.0	39.6
525 - 615	4.3	915 - 1120	41.9	43.9	43.7
615 - 775	5.6	1120 - 1500	34.0	43.6	43.0
775 - 950	10.0	1500 - 1925	48.0	44.4	44.5
950 or more	17.6	1925 or more	47.2	42.5	42.6
not reported	5.0	not reported	2.0	49.8	48.0
all classes	4.4	all classes	28.1	35.5	34.7

3.5.3 Information relating to average monthly rent paid by households living in hired accommodation for each MPCE class in rural and urban areas is given in Statement 23. The average value paid per tenant household as non-adjustable deposit - the deposit which was not adjusted in monthly rent of the dwelling - is also shown for each MPCE class. Relative scarcity of rented accommodation increases progressively in moving from rural areas to slums and squatter settlements and further to other urban areas. Also notice that in each MPCE class, rural rent was lower than that in slums and squatter settlements, which, in turn, is lower than that in other urban areas. This is a reflection of rising scarcity of rented accommodation.

3.5.4 The overall average of monthly rent in rural India was Rs.294. Rent, on the whole, increased with MPCE level, the lowest MPCE class of rural households paying an average rent of Rs.106 and the highest, Rs.424. In urban India the lowest expenditure class of tenants (MPCE below Rs.300) paid an average monthly rent of Rs.218 and the highest class (MPCE Rs.1925 or more) paid Rs.1584, the overall urban average being Rs.673. In urban slums, average rent was Rs.352, about Rs.60 more than the all-India rural average. Average non-adjustable deposit paid by a tenant was Rs.319 in rural areas, and, in all except two MPCE class, did not exceed twice the average monthly rent. In urban areas, however, average non-adjustable deposit was Rs.2189, which was more than three times the average monthly rent. In urban slums, the average non-adjustable deposit was more than Rs.2000, and exceeded Rs.1500 in as many as six of the MPCE classes. Broadly in line with expected rising scarcity of rented accommodation per unit area, rural rent is lower than that in slums and squatter settlements which, in turn, is lower than that in other urban areas. This pattern emerges not only on the average but also for each MPCE class. Needless to add, the structure type (to which we turn next) is also a consideration in the rent paid.

3.5.5 During the 1993 survey, the averages of monthly rent in rural and urban areas were observed to be Rs.90 and Rs.224 respectively. Information on non-adjustable deposits was not collected in that survey. Comparison of the results of the two surveys shows that, overall, the average rent paid by a household has shown an increase at a simple rate of nearly 20 per cent per annum (in money terms, without adjusting for inflation) in both rural and urban areas.

3.5.6 In NSS report no. 488 titled '*Housing Condition in India, 2002: Housing Stock and Constructions*' the average rent paid was given as Rs.294 for rural areas and Rs.674 for urban areas as a whole. During preparation of this report, data on rent and year of taking accommodation on rent was revalidated and it was found that for 4 households, data on rent/ year of taking accommodation on rent need rectification. Hence, there has been a revision on the estimates related to rent and year of taking accommodation on rent.

Statement 23: Average monthly rent and non-adjustable deposit paid by households living in hired accommodation by MPCE class

rural			urban						
MPCE (Rs.)	rent (Rs.)	non-adjustable deposit (Rs.)	MPCE (Rs.)	slum+ squatter settlements		other areas		all	
				rent (Rs.)	non-adjustable deposit (Rs.)	rent (Rs.)	non-adjustable deposit (Rs.)	rent (Rs.)	non-adjustable deposit (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0 - 225	106	57	0 - 300	167	174	228	301	218	280
225 - 255	144	118	300 - 350	269	136	338	561	326	492
255 - 300	129	520	350 - 425	286	217	324	832	318	738
300 - 340	174	79	425 - 500	250	349	349	960	332	857
340 - 380	178	255	500 - 575	298	868	447	1196	427	1151
380 - 420	208	344	575 - 665	369	1853	462	1791	451	1798
420 - 470	161	349	665 - 775	387	1424	475	1907	465	1855
470 - 525	273	251	775 - 915	342	4474	485	1805	472	2055
525 - 615	266	444	915 - 1120	308	1883	625	1525	600	1554
615 - 775	333	269	1120 - 1500	441	2634	794	3010	778	2992
775 - 950	385	180	1500 - 1925	468	4465	896	3123	878	3181
950 or more	424	490	1925 or more	1277	10999	1588	4157	1584	4240
not reported	29	0	not reported	400	0	948	22	947	22
all classes	294	319	all classes	352	2018	703	2205	673	2189

3.5.7 Statement 24 gives percentage distribution of households among different rent classes for each structure type. Because of the wide rural-urban rent differentials, different rent classes have been used to present the rural and urban data. In urban India as a whole, monthly rent was under Rs.300 for two-thirds (67%) of households living in serviceable katcha structures and 79% of households living in unserviceable katcha structures. Among urban households living in pucca structures, only 46% were charged less than Rs.500 per month for rent. 75% of the tenants of semi-pucca urban house owners, however, had to pay less than Rs.500 as rent. In urban slums, as many as 27% of tenants occupying pucca structures and 55% of those occupying semi-pucca structures were charged less than Rs.150 for rent.

Statement 24: Percentage distribution of households over different rent classes by structure type

structure type		percentage of households paying monthly rent (Rs.)									
		0-17	18-99	100-149	150-199	200-299	300-349	350-399	400-599	600 or more	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
rural											
pucca		4	7	11	8	13	12	4	23	14	
semi-pucca		7	13	12	11	22	11	5	11	5	
serviceable katcha		3	22	35	18	11	6	0	1	2	
unserviceable katcha		8	39	16	5	2	2	3	1	0	
not reported		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
all		5	10	12	9	15	11	4	18	11	
urban											
structure type		monthly rent (Rs.)									
		0-74	75-149	150-249	250-299	300-399	400-499	500-699	700-999	1000-1499	1500 or more
slum+squatter settlements											
pucca		13	14	11	3	12	9	18	9	7	2
semi-pucca		27	28	11	3	12	7	7	2	0	1
serviceable katcha		7	22	22	21	27	0	0	0	0	0
unserviceable katcha		2	46	38	6	3	1	0	0	0	4
not reported		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
all		16	19	12	3	12	8	14	7	5	2
other areas											
pucca		8	8	7	4	10	8	15	13	11	15
semi-pucca		8	15	12	6	22	10	17	5	3	2
serviceable katcha		16	26	19	3	19	2	10	1	0	1
unserviceable katcha		8	52	8	3	27	2	1	0	0	0
not reported		0	0	0	0	0	98	3	0	0	0
all		8	9	8	4	13	8	15	11	10	12
all											
pucca		8	8	7	4	11	8	15	12	11	14
semi-pucca		10	17	12	6	21	9	16	5	3	1
serviceable katcha		14	25	20	8	21	1	7	1	0	1
unserviceable katcha		5	49	21	4	16	1	1	0	0	2
not reported		0	0	0	0	0	97	3	0	0	0
all		9	10	8	4	12	8	15	11	9	12

Note: Due to non-reporting, the figures do not add up to 100.

3.5.8 Statement 25 gives average (median value) monthly rent paid by the tenants for each structure type. Wide rural-urban rent differentials were noted, with average median rent in urban areas (Rs.400) being double of average rural rent (Rs.200). Similar pattern was observed in average rent (mean value) also (Statement 23). This pattern of rent differential between rural and urban areas was prevalent among all types of structures. Average (median) rent in the urban slums were slightly higher (Rs.300) compared to rural areas (Rs.250) in case of pucca structures, and lower (Rs.150 in slums against Rs.200 in rural areas) for semi-pucca structures. With respect to katcha structures, both serviceable and non-serviceable, rent in urban slums was at least twice the rent prevailing in rural areas.

Statement 25: Average monthly rent (median value in Rs.) paid by households living in hired accommodation by structure type

structure type	average monthly rent (median value in Rs.)			
	rural	urban		
		slum+ squatter settlements	other areas	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
pucca	250	300	500	500
semi-pucca	200	150	300	300
serviceable katcha	100	200	200	200
unserviceable katcha	70	175	150	150
not reported	-	-	400	400
all	200	250	450	400

3.5.9 Though the average rent (mean value) was Rs.673 in urban areas as a whole, 50 per cent of the urban households paid Rs.400 or less as rent. Similarly, in case of rural India, 50 per cent households paid Rs.200 or less although the average rent (mean value) was Rs.293 in rural areas. Higher mean value compared to the median value occurred because of higher rent paid by the households belonging to the upper MPCE classes, which is evident from Statement 23.

3.5.10 From each household living in hired accommodation, the year in which it had rented its present dwelling unit was ascertained. A break-up of tenant households by year of renting of their dwelling units is given in Statement 26. Among the rural households, 81 per cent of those living in hired accommodation had moved into their present lodgings only in 1995 or later. In urban areas, the picture was similar, with only 5% of tenant households having moved in before 1980, 7% in the eighties, 8% in the first half of the nineties, and 79% in 1995 or after. In urban slum and squatter settlements, however, old tenants were more common, with 16% having moved in prior to 1980, and only 69 per cent in 1995 or after. The survey did not, however, ascertain whether the households had left their own accommodation to move into their present lodgings, or merely moved from one rented dwelling to another.

3.5.11 It was also ascertained, for the first time in such surveys, whether the owner of the rented dwelling was residing in the same house and, if so, whether in the same village or town. The results, as summarised in Statement 27, reveal that, in rural areas, only in 26 per cent of rented dwellings were both tenant and owner living in the same house. The percentage was, however, noticeably lower in case of households paying less than Rs.100 as rent (where presumably the quality of the house was not suited to the landlord's lifestyle) and also for households paying Rs.600 or more (which would possibly include many more of those cases where an entire house, and not just a part, was let out to a single household). Apart from the 26 per cent of rented rural dwellings where the landlord shared the same house, there were another 49 per cent where the landlord stayed in the same village. This means that about 25 per cent of the supply of rented accommodation in rural areas came from owners who stayed away from the village. In urban areas, the landlord was found to stay in the same house in 39 per cent of cases, with no discernible pattern of variation over rent classes. In another 47 per cent cases the landlord was staying in some other house in the same town. This left about 14 per cent of rented dwelling units where the landlord stayed in a different town. For tenants living in urban slums, 37 per cent had their landlord living in the same house, there were as many as 54 per cent cases of the landlord living in another house in the same town, and only about 9 per cent cases of the landlord staying in a different town.

Statement 26: Percentage distribution of households by year of taking accommodation on rent for different rent classes: all-India

rent class (Rs.)	before 1950	1950- 1960	1960- 1970	1970- 1980	1980- 1990	1990- 1995	1995 or after
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
rural							
0-17	0	0	0	1	8	18	73
18-99	0	0	1	0	9	7	81
100-149	0	0	0	0	0	5	92
150-199	0	0	1	0	8	13	70
200-299	1	0	0	1	4	7	87
300-349	0	0	0	0	3	4	93
350-399	0	0	0	0	3	7	85
400-599	0	0	0	0	0	16	81
600 or more	0	0	0	0	6	6	88
not reported	1	0	0	10	16	0	23
all classes	0	0	0	1	5	9	81
urban slum+squatter settlements							
0-74	4	13	17	24	21	9	12
75-150	2	2	3	7	13	14	59
151-249	2	0	2	3	8	7	78
250-299	1	3	0	2	6	5	83
300-399	0	0	0	1	2	8	89
400-499	0	0	0	3	2	4	91
500-699	0	0	0	1	2	10	88
700-999	0	1	0	0	1	2	97
1000-1499	0	0	0	0	2	8	89
1500 or more	0	0	0	0	0	18	74
not reported	27	0	0	39	17	0	15
all classes	2	3	4	7	8	9	69

Note: Due to non-reporting, the figures do not add up to 100.

Statement 26 (continued): Percentage distribution of households by year of taking accommodation on rent for different rent classes: all-India

rent class (Rs.)	before 1950	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1980-1990	1990-1995	1995 or after
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
urban other areas							
0-74	6	6	7	6	12	8	55
75-150	1	2	3	5	8	10	71
151-249	1	1	1	1	12	9	74
250-299	2	0	2	3	10	9	74
300-399	1	0	1	1	4	6	86
400-499	0	0	0	2	6	8	84
500-699	0	0	0	1	6	9	84
700-999	0	0	0	1	6	9	83
1000-1499	0	0	0	0	5	7	88
1500 or more	0	0	0	0	3	6	89
not reported	1	0	0	7	5	10	52
all classes	1	1	1	2	7	8	80
urban all							
0-74	6	7	8	9	14	8	48
75-150	2	2	3	6	9	11	69
151-249	1	1	1	2	11	9	75
250-299	2	1	2	3	10	9	75
300-399	1	0	1	1	4	6	86
400-499	0	0	0	2	5	8	85
500-699	0	0	0	1	5	9	85
700-999	0	0	0	1	5	8	84
1000-1499	0	0	0	0	5	7	88
1500 or more	0	0	0	0	3	6	89
not reported	3	0	0	11	6	9	48
all classes	1	1	1	2	7	8	79

Note: Due to non-reporting, the figures do not add up to 100.

Statement 27: Percentage of tenant households with landlord staying in the same house or village/town by rent class: all-India

rural			urban						
rent class (Rs.)	owner of the accommodation staying in		rent class (Rs.)	slum+squatter settlements		other areas		all	
	same house	different house of same village		owner of the accommodation staying in					
				same house	different house of same town	same house	different house of same town	same house	different house of same town
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0-17	0	59	0-74	39	52	19	51	23	51
18-99	15	64	75-150	31	60	33	51	33	52
100-149	17	60	151-249	27	62	35	53	34	55
150-199	24	52	250-299	33	41	37	54	37	53
200-299	26	52	300-399	26	69	46	44	44	47
300-349	51	34	400-499	48	44	46	47	46	46
350-399	15	43	500-699	50	46	41	42	42	43
400-599	33	41	700-999	47	44	40	46	41	45
600 or more	12	46	1000-1499	36	56	47	41	46	42
			1500 or more	53	33	39	43	39	43
not reported	0	65	not reported	32	19	23	57	25	47
all classes	26	49	all classes	37	54	39	46	39	47

3.5.12 Imputed rent: The discussion so far has been confined to actual rent paid by households living in hired accommodation, with averages of rent being calculated only for such households. Owner-occupied dwellings have so far been left out of the picture. For owner-occupied dwellings surveyed, a figure for “rent” was imputed on the basis of the prevailing rate of rent for similar accommodation in the locality. Average imputed rent of owner-occupied accommodation for each MPCE class is given in Statement 28, separately for the rural and urban areas. In rural India as a whole, average imputed rent for such accommodation was Rs.269. There is no discernible pattern of variation over MPCE classes. In particular, unlike the case of actual rent paid by tenant households, imputed rent of owner-occupied dwelling does not necessarily rise with increase in level of living as measured by MPCE. The same absence of any pattern of variation over MPCE classes is observable in urban areas as a whole, as well as separately in slums and other areas. Average

imputed rent per owner-occupied dwelling was Rs.492 in urban slums, Rs.1311 in other urban areas, and Rs.1217 in all urban areas taken together.

3.5.13 During the previous NSS survey of housing condition in 1993, the average imputed monthly rent for owner-occupied dwellings was Rs.118 in rural India and Rs.444 in urban India. Thus, the increase in imputed rent per owner-occupied household over the last ten years is observed to be much lower than the increase in actual rent paid per household living in hired accommodation during the same period, both in the rural and in the urban areas of the country.

Statement 28: Average imputed rent of owner-occupied accommodations by MPCE class: all-India

rural		urban			
MPCE (Rs.)	all	MPCE (Rs.)	slum+ squatter settle- ments	other areas	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
0 - 225	750	0 - 300	539	1687	1626
225 - 255	488	300 - 350	-	1488	1488
255 - 300	530	350 - 425	481	1561	1559
300 - 340	985	425 - 500	243	3456	3065
340 - 380	365	500 - 575	50	1303	1303
380 - 420	414	575 - 665	588	1629	1602
420 - 470	963	665 - 775	523	3165	2792
470 - 525	260	775 - 915	236	1077	1050
525 - 615	233	915 - 1120	385	1021	997
615 - 775	256	1120 - 1500	190	785	755
775 - 950	582	1500 - 1925	-	1559	1559
950 or more not reported	353 836	1925 or more not reported	56 -	432 1438	294 1438
all classes	269	all classes	492	1311	1217

3.6 Household Migration

3.6.1 Movement of an entire household to a particular village or town was one of the phenomena studied during this survey. If the entire household moved to the place - village or town - of survey during the last 365 days, it was considered as an in-migration of the household. Cases where one member of the household moved ahead of other members to the present place and the others joined him later (but all of them during the reference year) were also included. Moving of a household from one neighbourhood to another within the same village or town was not, however, considered as a case of in-migration. Statement 29 gives the percentage of rural households for each land possessed class that moved to the village of survey during the last 365 days. The place/places where these households possessed this land was not separately recorded in this survey, and as such, the quantum of land possessed can be either in their present place of stay, or earlier place of stay, or at some place other than these two. The percentage of rural in-migrant households was between 1.3 and 2.0 for all the social groups. Examining the variation over land-possessed classes, it is found that the smaller the area of land possessed, the higher is the percentage of households with in-migration to the village. In particular, the percentage of in-migrants was, for each social group, highest among those having land less than 0.01 hectares, which includes the landless. For instance, among the Scheduled Tribes this category had over 5% in-migrant households compared to 2% for all ST households taken together.

3.6.2 Percentages of households, social-group-wise and for each MPCE class, which moved to the place of survey or “enumeration” during the 365 days preceding the date of survey, are given in Statement 30 for rural and urban areas separately. For rural India, there was not much variation over MPCE classes in the percentage of in-migrant households.

3.6.3 At the overall level, the incidence of in-migration in the urban areas (4.6 per cent) was almost triple that in the rural areas (1.6 per cent). For urban slums and squatter settlements, the percentage of in-migrant households was very low (0.0) for Scheduled Tribe households and only 1.1 for Scheduled Caste households. However, for the OBCs and others, the percentage of in-migrant households was 3.5. No pattern of variation over MPCE classes can be detected. For urban areas other than slums, as well as for all urban areas taken together, the incidence of in-migration increases with rise in MPCE level; this variation is clearest for the social group “Others” and for all social groups taken together. For both Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste households, in-migration rates were substantially higher for urban areas other than slums and squatter settlements than for urban areas as a whole. For instance, the percentage of in-migrants among ST households in urban “other areas” was 7.7 per cent, compared to only 3.7 per cent for all urban areas.

Statement 29: Percentage of rural households moving to the village of enumeration during last 365 days by social group and land possessed class: all-India

land possessed (hectares)	ST	SC	OBC	others	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<0.01	5.3	2.0	3.8	7.8	4.3
0.01-0.2	-	-	-	-	-
0.2-0.4	-	-	-	-	-
0.4-1.0	-	-	-	-	-
1-2	4.4	1.4	2.3	3.7	2.4
2-3	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.2	1.8
3-4	7.1	1.2	0.8	1.7	1.4
4-6	1.8	0.4	2.0	1.3	1.4
6-8	3.2	1.3	2.4	5.7	2.9
>=8	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0
not reported	0.5	0.0	6.0	0.0	2.2
all	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.6

Statement 30: Percentage of households moving to the place of enumeration during last 365 days by social group and MPCE class: all-India

MPCE (Rs.)	ST	SC	OBC	others	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
rural					
0 - 225	0.6	0.7	1.9	2.9	1.4
225 - 255	0.0	0.6	1.5	1.3	1
255 - 300	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.1	1.4
300 - 340	0.8	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.6
340 - 380	1.8	2.2	1.2	1.3	1.5
380 - 420	4.8	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8
420 - 470	3.6	1.4	1.0	1.8	1.5
470 - 525	1.2	1.5	1.2	4.6	2.3
525 - 615	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
615 - 775	4.9	0.7	2.9	1.6	2.2
775 - 950	5.0	2.6	2.4	1.9	2.3
950 or more	1.8	1.1	5.0	3.7	3.8
not reported	1.6	1.1	5.5	8.2	4.5
all classes	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.6
urban slum+squatter settlements					
0 - 300	0.0	2.0	2.5	8.8	3.5
300 - 350	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
350 - 425	0.0	1.3	7.1	8.4	4.9
425 - 500	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	1.1
500 - 575	0.0	0.0	5.4	1.9	2.5
575 - 665	4.0	0.0	0.3	1.8	0.8
665 - 775	0.0	0.7	3.6	6.8	3.8
775 - 915	0.0	5.2	7.1	1.2	3.7
915 - 1120	4.3	0.8	3.8	4.7	3.4
1120 - 1500	0.0	0.8	2.7	3.2	2.5
1500 - 1925	0.0	1.8	3.5	2.0	2.3
1925 or more	0.0	0.0	3.1	4.2	3.5
not reported	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
all classes	0.0	1.1	3.5	3.5	2.7

Statement 30 (continued): Percentage of households moving to the place of enumeration during last 365 days by social group and MPCE class: all-India

MPCE (Rs.)	ST	SC	OBC	others	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
urban other areas					
0 - 300	3.6	0.0	1.6	2.6	1.4
300 - 350	9.4	3.7	7.5	4.5	5.6
350 - 425	0.0	3.6	1.8	9.1	4.0
425 - 500	1.4	0.4	2.4	1.7	1.7
500 - 575	0.0	1.3	2.1	3.0	2.3
575 - 665	3.4	1.8	3.3	2.2	2.7
665 - 775	0.0	2.1	1.8	2.7	2.1
775 - 915	5.6	2.8	2.0	2.5	2.4
915 - 1120	4.3	2.1	3.4	2.6	2.9
1120 - 1500	14.8	4.7	5.8	4.3	5.2
1500 - 1925	9.1	7.4	7.0	5.5	6.2
1925 or more	5.6	4.5	9.1	7.8	7.9
not reported	0.0	43.5	3.8	23.5	17.9
all classes	7.7	3.8	4.6	5.3	4.9
urban all					
0 - 300	3.6	0.6	1.7	3.5	1.8
300 - 350	9.3	2.9	5.7	3.8	4.5
350 - 425	0.0	3.0	2.5	8.7	4.1
425 - 500	0.0	0.4	2.1	2.6	1.6
500 - 575	0.0	0.9	2.7	2.6	2.3
575 - 665	3.0	1.2	2.9	2.2	2.3
665 - 775	0.0	1.9	2.1	3.3	2.4
775 - 915	4.8	3.1	2.4	2.2	2.5
915 - 1120	4.3	1.3	3.5	2.9	2.9
1120 - 1500	16.0	4.3	5.4	4.1	4.9
1500 - 1925	9.1	6.1	6.8	5.3	5.9
1925 or more	5.6	4.4	9.0	7.7	7.8
not reported	0.0	43.1	3.8	22.6	17.4
all classes	3.7	2.8	4.7	5.2	4.6

3.6.4 Statement 31 gives percentages of in-migrated households undergoing different types of movement to the place of enumeration or survey. The movement of the household to the place of enumeration was termed a *temporary* movement if the household intended to move again to the original place or to another place within six months of coming to the place of enumeration, and as a *permanent* movement otherwise. A temporary movement could be a *seasonal* movement or *non-seasonal*. Among in-migrant households in rural areas, only 37 per cent were cases of permanent movement compared to 50 per cent for urban in-migrant households. As much as 22 per cent of rural in-migration was seasonal compared to only 9 per cent of urban in-migration. The relative incidence of permanent in-migration in rural areas was comparatively high in the top three MPCE classes. On the other hand, the relative incidence of seasonal migration was low in the upper MPCE classes. In the urban areas, no such relationship was discernible. Many of the in-migrant households did not report the type of movement. As a result, the figures in the rows of Statement 31 do not add up to 100.

3.6.5 Statement 32 shows the percentages of households where at least one member moved in and the percentage of households from which at least one member moved out during the 365 days prior to the date of survey. Only movement involving a change in village/town of one's residence was taken into account here. The criterion for in- and out-migration was based on the concept of change in the usual place of residence. The usual place of residence (upr) of a person is a place (village or town) where the person has stayed continuously for a period of six months or more. If any member of the household being surveyed had a different upr at some time during the last 365 days, he/she was considered to have moved into the present household during the last 365 days. Likewise, if a former member of the household left the household during the last 365 days and was reported to have a different upr as on the date of survey, he/she was considered to have moved out of the household.

3.6.6 As the statement shows, in-migration of at least one member of the household occurred in about 3.1 per cent of rural households, while in about 3.5 per cent of rural households, at least one former member was found to have moved out. Variation in these percentages over levels of living did not exhibit any clear pattern except that the percentages were noticeably high (around 13 per cent) in the highest MPCE class. In urban areas, on the other hand, percentages of in-migration and out-migration of household members were relatively high in the lower MPCE classes. The percentage of urban households having at least one member who migrated in during the past one year was 4.4, more than double the percentage of households from which at least one member had moved out (2.0 per cent). Percentage of households with in-migration is higher than out-migration in urban areas while the situation is the other way round in the rural areas.

Statement 31: Percentages of households undergoing different types of

movement among households migrating to the place of enumeration during last 365 days by MPCE class: all-India

rural

MPCE (Rs.)	perma- nent	non- seasonal	seasonal
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
0 - 225	19.7	7.5	26.7
225 - 255	27.3	10.5	31.6
255 - 300	33.2	9.1	27.3
300 - 340	37.3	14.5	20.8
340 - 380	35.3	19.3	25.1
380 - 420	24.2	10.2	41.0
420 - 470	40.2	11.1	28.4
470 - 525	18.2	18.4	11.9
525 - 615	41.7	23.2	23.5
615 - 775	60.9	15.5	7.4
775 - 950	56.4	26.6	14.8
950 or more	76.7	21.4	0.0
not reported	41.0	0.3	16.7
all classes	37.2	15.0	21.8

urban

MPCE (Rs.)	slum+squatter settlements			other areas			all		
	perma- nent	non- seasonal	seasonal	perma- nent	non- seasonal	seasonal	perma- nent	non- seasonal	seasonal
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0 - 300	18.1	23.3	0.0	41.5	48.3	9.8	33.0	39.2	6.2
300 - 350	-	-	-	57.9	23.4	11.1	57.9	23.4	11.1
350 - 425	23.4	8.0	48.4	75.3	14.2	9.9	64.2	12.9	18.1
425 - 500	0.0	71.5	28.5	63.4	15.5	11.9	55.1	22.8	14.0
500 - 575	48.9	46.0	5.1	38.7	40.7	15.5	40.6	41.7	13.6
575 - 665	71.1	6.4	22.5	44.5	43.8	9.1	46.1	41.4	10.0
665 - 775	76.1	19.7	0.0	49.7	31.9	12.5	56.2	28.7	9.6
775 - 915	52.2	12.6	7.8	76.2	16.6	5.7	71.4	15.8	6.1
915 - 1120	30.1	34.3	23.2	35.4	37.6	20.0	34.6	37.1	20.5
1120 - 1500	25.2	39.0	4.5	36.2	52.0	7.9	35.6	51.3	7.7
1500 - 1925	60.4	30.9	4.7	46.9	37.5	10.3	47.5	37.1	10.1
1925 or more	49.2	31.0	19.8	57.1	36.2	5.1	57.0	36.2	5.3
not reported	-	-	-	62.5	18.3	13.6	62.5	18.3	13.6
all classes	46.0	27.6	12.0	50.0	37.8	8.6	49.8	37.0	8.8

Statement 32: Percentage of households where at least one member

**moved in/ moved out during last 365 days by MPCE class:
all-India**

rural			urban						
MPCE (Rs)	moved		MPCE (Rs)	slum+ squatter settlements		other areas		all	
	in	out		moved					
				in	out	in	out	in	out
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0 - 225	2.8	2.5	0 - 300	9.9	4.3	8.0	4.1	8.2	4.1
225 - 255	2.8	3.2	300 - 350	7.5	3.6	18.8	10.6	16.4	9.2
255 - 300	1.3	1.5	350 - 425	8.3	2.6	7.6	6.9	7.7	6.1
300 - 340	3.4	4.1	425 - 500	0.6	1.8	3.5	2.6	2.9	2.4
340 - 380	2.3	2.4	500 - 575	9.0	1.6	7.0	5.3	7.4	4.6
380 - 420	2.6	4.0	575 - 665	4.3	3.7	8.7	5.3	7.9	5.0
420 - 470	2.3	2.2	665 - 775	3.1	0.8	5.5	2.4	5.2	2.2
470 - 525	3.7	4.2	775 - 915	2.1	1.2	7.1	2.0	6.4	1.9
525 - 615	4.3	4.7	915 - 1120	2.2	0.9	5.7	2.4	5.3	2.2
615 - 775	4.3	6.4	1120 - 1500	1.9	0.8	3.9	1.9	3.7	1.8
775 - 950	3.8	2.6	1500 - 1925	1.1	0.5	2.3	0.9	2.2	0.9
950 or more	12.8	13.3	1925 or more	0.4	0.5	3.3	0.9	3.2	0.9
not reported	9.9	5.2	not reported	6.0	0.0	21.3	1.2	20.7	1.1
all classes	3.1	3.5	all classes	3.1	1.3	4.6	2.1	4.4	2.0

3.7 Urban Slum Dwellers

3.7.1 At the beginning, it was stated that some additional data were collected from the households residing in urban slums, both notified and non-notified. These details were not collected from the households living in the squatter settlements. Some estimates based on these additional data are discussed below. Statement 33 presents the percentage distribution of slum-dwelling households by duration of stay in slums for each State/ UT. Though more than half of the slum dweller households were residing there for at least 15 years, both in notified and in the non-notified slums, the percentage of newcomers, i.e., those residing for less than 5 years, was also high (22 per cent in notified slums and 19 per cent in non-notified slums). At the all-India level, the distributions of slum-dwelling households by duration of stay in the slum were similar for notified and non-notified slums.

3.7.2 Percentage distribution of slum-dweller households by place of stay before coming to the slum for each State/UT (given in Statement 34) clearly shows that before coming to the slum, most of the households had stayed in urban locations. In case of notified slums, 69 percent households had stayed in a town; 59 percent in the same town and the remaining 10 per cent in some other town. A similar situation is observed in non-notified slums, where 50 per cent of the households had come from the same town and another 14 per cent from some other town. 30 per cent of households in notified slums and 34 per cent in non-notified slums had lived in villages before coming to the slum.

3.7.3 Statement 35 shows the percentage distribution of reasons given by slum-dweller households for having come to the slum. It is interesting to note that both in notified and in non-notified slums, the most important single reason for coming to the slum was to enter “an independent accommodation”. Free/ low rent accommodation also stood out as an important reason for coming to the slum. Interestingly, in Chandigarh, for as many as 77 per cent households in notified slum areas and 83 percent in non-notified slums, the reason for coming to the slum was “free/low-rent” accommodation. This raises the question of whether, in “prosperous” cities with a high cost of living, there is a tendency for the poor to be driven into slums by the high cost of accommodation in non-slum areas. The fact that “other” reasons were applicable in 33 percent cases in both notified and non-notified slums suggests that more detailed investigation into the reasons prompting households to move into slums is necessary.

Statement 33: Percentage distribution of slum dwelling households by duration of stay in slum: States/UTs and all-India

State/ UT	notified slum				non-notified slum			
	less than 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 years or more	less than 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 years or more
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	100	30	9	0	61
Punjab	48	26	3	24	11	12	12	65
Chandigarh	3	11	40	46	17	17	33	33
Uttaranchal	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	100
Haryana	25	14	6	56	-	-	-	-
Delhi	7	2	46	45	12	20	23	45
Rajasthan	20	39	23	19	36	13	8	43
Uttar Pradesh	6	6	1	86	36	38	5	21
Bihar	4	8	44	43	0	1	0	98
Arunachal Pradesh	0	10	29	19	-	-	-	-
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	29	0	40	31	61	0	0	39
Assam	16	1	17	65	0	31	69	0
West Bengal	10	2	12	72	5	5	7	69
Jharkhand	6	0	2	54	9	17	30	35
Orissa	5	5	21	70	4	51	10	35
Chhattisgarh	11	36	2	48	4	56	13	24
Madhya Pradesh	39	7	7	47	5	7	14	74
Gujarat	13	18	36	33	18	18	18	46
Maharashtra	20	11	11	58	17	11	16	56
Andhra Pradesh	27	11	12	50	48	6	6	40
Karnataka	30	14	25	32	25	22	11	41
Goa	-	-	-	-	21	8	12	59
Kerala	9	4	6	44	1	0	24	75
Tamil Nadu	23	13	9	55	12	15	5	68
Pondicherry	7	21	15	58	7	13	39	41
all-India	22	10	12	55	19	14	13	53

Note: Due to non-reporting, the figures do not add up to 100.

Statement 34: Percentage distribution of slum dwelling households by place of stay before coming to slum: States/ UTs and all-India

State/ UT	notified slum			non-notified slum		
	town		village	town		village
	same	other		same	other	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Jammu & Kashmir	5	0	95	20	56	24
Punjab	43	2	55	35	12	54
Chandigarh	53	17	30	100	0	0
Uttaranchal	-	-	-	0	0	100
Haryana	23	34	44	-	-	-
Delhi	4	27	69	15	15	70
Rajasthan	45	7	49	3	23	74
Uttar Pradesh	84	8	7	42	5	53
Bihar	60	20	20	52	9	37
Arunachal Pradesh	8	23	27	-	-	-
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	70	5	24	61	0	39
Assam	84	0	16	0	0	100
West Bengal	40	11	45	27	16	43
Jharkhand	58	2	2	5	44	35
Orissa	23	0	77	41	0	59
Chhattisgarh	66	0	31	66	1	31
Madhya Pradesh	61	18	20	20	31	49
Gujarat	76	14	11	79	6	15
Maharashtra	54	7	39	56	11	33
Andhra Pradesh	64	11	25	63	16	21
Karnataka	80	10	10	69	24	8
Goa	-	-	-	59	32	9
Kerala	45	7	11	99	1	0
Tamil Nadu	83	12	5	75	11	14
Pondicherry	74	0	26	87	12	0
all-India	59	10	30	50	14	34

Note: Due to non-reporting, the figures do not add up to 100.

**Statement 35: Percentage distribution of slum dwelling households
by reason for coming to the slum: States/UTs and all-
India**

State/ UT	notified slum				non-notified slum			
	free/ low rent	independ ent accom- moda- tion	proxi- mity to place of work	others	free/ low rent	independ ent accom- moda- tion	proxi- mity to place of work	others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir	0	60	40	0	60	0	0	40
Punjab	2	16	45	37	0	100	0	0
Chandigarh	77	3	5	15	83	0	0	17
Haryana	26	29	14	31	-	-	-	-
Delhi	0	0	0	100	36	8	11	45
Rajasthan	0	96	0	4	74	10	0	17
Uttar Pradesh	11	48	1	8	76	9	13	2
Bihar	41	0	0	60	14	20	6	61
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	100	0	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	50	1	47	2	36	0	0	64
Assam	0	81	0	19	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	15	21	12	49	16	14	10	60
Jharkhand	9	56	3	31	68	30	1	1
Orissa	0	4	4	92	41	49	2	8
Chhattisgarh	75	17	0	9	15	5	32	48
Madhya Pradesh	4	27	3	66	13	69	10	9
Gujarat	4	90	3	3	28	42	2	28
Maharashtra	23	40	13	23	15	42	18	25
Andhra Pradesh	22	25	6	44	49	11	6	26
Karnataka	17	40	15	26	31	32	16	21
Goa	-	-	-	-	32	29	12	27
Kerala	42	49	6	3	48	27	1	24
Tamil Nadu	25	29	17	30	23	38	19	21
Pondicherry	39	0	7	8	15	44	2	38
all-India	20	34	9	33	27	31	13	27

Note: Due to non-reporting, the figures do not add up to 100.

3.7.4 Statement 36 presents percentages of slum-dwelling households in possession of ration card, voter ID card and passport. At least 30 per cent slum-dweller households at the all-India level possessed ration cards, and 43 per cent possessed more than one of the documents, but as many as 20 per cent had none of them. However, inter-State/UT variation is considerable, with 74 per cent notified-slum dwellers of Punjab not having any of these documents while in the neighbouring State/UTs the picture is quite the reverse, 81 per cent of notified-slum dwellers of Chandigarh, 77 per cent of those of Delhi and 67 per cent of those of Haryana possessing more than one of the documents. Voter ID cards appear to have been provided to very few slum dwellers.

3.7.5 The survey also ascertained from slum-dwelling households whether they had, during their stay in the slum, received any benefit from any source - Government or non-Government - particularly whether any land or tenement had been allotted to them. The findings are shown in Statement 37, separately for each State/UT. It is apparent that 75 per cent households in notified slums and 86 per cent households in non-notified slums received no benefit. At the all-India level, 16 per cent households in notified slums and 6 per cent in non-notified slums were allotted land or tenement. Receipt of land or tenement was, however, largely confined to the States/UTs of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Pondicherry, and Kerala in case of notified slums, and to Karnataka, Kerala and Pondicherry in case of non-notified slums. There are a number of States where no slum-dweller household in the surveyed slums received any benefit at all.

3.7.6 Statement 38 gives the percentage of slum-dwelling households who had ever tried to move out of the slum - as well as the percentage distribution of their reasons for trying to move out - for each State and Union Territory. It is found that at the all-India level, in both notified as well as non-notified slums, only 4 per cent of slum-dweller households were found which had ever tried to move out. Among those which had tried to move out, most - 63 per cent in notified and 44 per cent in non-notified slums - were prompted by a desire for better accommodation.

Statement 36: Percentage of slum dwelling households by documents available with head of the household: States/UTs and all-India

State/ UT	notified slum					non-notified slum				
	none	only ration card	only voter ID card	only pass- port	more than one	none	only ration card	only voter ID card	only pass- port	more than one
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Jammu & Kashmir	0	87	0	0	13	39	25	0	0	36
Punjab	74	19	4	0	4	0	12	0	0	88
Chandigarh	6	11	3	0	81	17	0	17	0	67
Uttaranchal	-	-	-	-	-	0	100	0	0	0
Haryana	21	8	4	0	67	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	1	16	6	0	77	15	26	13	0	47
Rajasthan	11	35	0	4	50	30	40	0	0	30
Uttar Pradesh	4	44	1	0	48	60	12	20	0	8
Bihar	53	37	0	0	11	35	52	0	0	12
Arunachal Pradesh	0	24	0	0	23	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	0	28	15	0	54	100	0	0	0	0
Assam	16	84	0	0	0	95	5	0	0	0
West Bengal	12	31	6	0	46	6	26	6	0	47
Jharkhand	2	60	0	0	0	7	78	2	0	3
Orissa	33	2	0	0	66	36	3	12	3	47
Chhattisgarh	29	18	0	0	41	10	85	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	20	49	2	4	25	5	54	0	0	40
Gujarat	15	11	4	0	70	22	38	4	1	35
Maharashtra	23	21	2	1	52	17	28	2	0	52
Andhra Pradesh	24	39	9	1	26	44	38	7	0	10
Karnataka	13	24	16	0	47	35	7	12	0	46
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	19	22	23	0	36
Kerala	2	4	3	0	52	24	26	24	0	26
Tamil Nadu	21	15	2	1	60	9	20	8	1	62
Pondicherry	1	1	6	0	87	0	4	1	9	86
all-India	20	30	5	1	43	21	31	6	0	40

Note: Due to non-reporting, the figures do not add up to 100.

Statement 37: Percentage of slum dwelling households by benefits received by them: States/ UTs and all-India

State/ UT	notified slum			non-notified slum		
	no benefit	benefit in		no benefit	benefit in	
		allotment of land	others		allotment of land	others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Jammu & Kashmir	100	0	0	100	0	0
Punjab	100	0	0	100	0	0
Chandigarh	77	0	23	100	0	0
Uttaranchal	-	-	-	100	0	0
Haryana	92	0	8	-	-	-
Delhi	84	0	16	84	0	16
Rajasthan	28	68	4	82	18	0
Uttar Pradesh	95	0	1	86	1	13
Bihar	92	8	0	80	19	0
Arunachal Pradesh	43	15	0	-	-	-
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	100	0	0	100	0	0
Assam	97	0	3	98	0	2
West Bengal	88	4	3	78	0	8
Jharkhand	62	0	0	82	6	3
Orissa	100	0	0	66	8	25
Chhattisgarh	16	47	34	96	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	50	50	0	85	4	11
Gujarat	90	2	9	95	3	2
Maharashtra	74	14	12	89	4	7
Andhra Pradesh	82	14	4	93	4	2
Karnataka	63	25	12	40	56	5
Goa	-	-	-	91	10	0
Kerala	24	38	0	51	50	0
Tamil Nadu	75	16	9	98	1	1
Pondicherry	56	45	0	37	36	28
all-India	75	16	8	86	6	6

Note: Due to non-reporting, the figures do not add up to 100.

Statement 38: Percentage of slum dwelling households who tried to move out of the slum and percentage distribution of reasons for trying to move out of slum: States/ UTs and all-India

State/ UT	notified slum					non-notified slum				
	% tried to move out	better accommodation	proximity to place of work	social/religious factors	others	% tried to move out	better accommodation	proximity to place of work	social/religious factors	others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Jammu & Kashmir	43	60	0	0	40	12	0	100	0	0
Punjab	13	59	40	0	1	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttaranchal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	4	100	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0	0	100
Rajasthan	0	100	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	100
Uttar Pradesh	4	90	0	0	10	1	11	89	0	0
Bihar	11	100	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	100	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	28	29	16	0	55	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	2	100	0	0	0
West Bengal	2	98	2	0	0	0	65	16	0	19
Jharkhand	2	0	0	0	100	16	9	34	0	57
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	22	0	100	0	0
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	18	0	0	0	100
Madhya Pradesh	1	87	13	0	0	4	84	14	1	1
Gujarat	21	50	0	0	50	3	65	1	0	34
Maharashtra	4	88	7	2	3	5	63	12	22	3
Andhra Pradesh	3	20	31	0	49	1	100	0	0	0
Karnataka	5	39	0	0	61	4	90	10	0	0
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	5	75	25	0	0	0	50	0	50	0
Tamil Nadu	3	0	0	94	6	2	76	13	0	11
Pondicherry	-	-	-	-	-	8	42	13	45	1
all-India	4	63	11	4	22	4	44	19	10	27